Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865. NUMBER 41.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Store—A large store

TO RENT—Room—A large, nice

TO RENT—House, and furniture

TO RENT—Rooms—Two furnished rooms to rent, at 246½ State street.

TO RENT—Room in Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—Office—Part of front office in Smith & Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—House—Containing

TO RENT—Rooms—A suite of

TO RENT—Rooms—Furnished

TO RENT—Store and basement

TO RENT—Room—Without

TO RENT—Rooms—Furnished

TO RENT—House—A large, new

TO RENT—Building—A two

TO RENT—Rooms—A suit of

TO RENT—Warehouse—The

TO RENT—House—Containing

TO RENT—Farm—A 200 acre

TO RENT—Basement—First

TO RENT—Offices—Three fine

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—Employ

WANTED—Agents—A few more

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day at home.

WANTED—Agents—In every

WANTED—Agents—In every

WANTED—Agents—To sell the

WANTED—Agents—With some

WANTED—Agents—To sell

WANTED—Agents—To sell our

WANTED—Agents—Traveling

WANTED—Agents—For a New

WANTED—Agents—$125 a

WANTED—Agents—$70 a

WANTED—Agents—To sell a

WANTED—Agents—$150 per

WANTED—Agents—To sell the

WANTED—Agents—To sell the

WANTED—Agents—Every

WANTED—Agents—$15 per

WANTED—Agents—$12 to $24

WANTED—Agents—Salaried

WANTED—Agents—Immedi

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted by a

BOARDING—Wanted with some

BOARDING—Wanted by a gen

BOARDING—Wanted by a

BOARDING—Wanted by a gen

BOARDING—Country board

BOARDING—Wanted by a gen

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Information

WANTED—Wagon

WANTED—Purchaser

WANTED—Purchaser

WANTED—A Bookcase

WANTED—All persons

WANTED—By Inclosing Fifty

WANTED—Farm—To buy

WANTED—To inform parties

WANTED—Correspondence

WANTED—Range—To purchase

WANTED—To know the whereabouts of John

WANTED—To hire $3,000

TO RENT—Parlor—An unfurnished

WANTED—Rooms—Two

WANTED—Express—A

WANTED—Knitting Machine

WANTED—To buy the commission of a Notary Public.

WANTED—Clothing

WANTED—Money—$5,000

WANTED—Show Case

WANTED—Men having saloons

WANTED—Persons desiring

WANTED—House and Lot

WANTED—Clothing—Grain

WANTED—Correspondence

WANTED—By sending me

WANTED—Farm—The adver

WANTED—Information

WANTED—Attention—Some

WANTED—Home for Boy

WANTED—As a curiosity

Found.

FOUND—Cow—About three

FOUND—Valise—Left at No.

FOUND—Cow—A big brown

FOUND—Pocket Book—In

FOUND—Cow—A dark red

FOUND—Horse—Probably

Lost.

LOST—Key—Lost last Tuesday

LOST—Portemonnaie—In a

LOST—Memorandum Book

LOST—Spectacles—A pair

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Lot—A desirable

FOR SALE—House and Lot

FOR SALE—House—Cheap

FOR SALE—Corner Lots

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots

FOR SALE—Lot—With

FOR SALE—School

FOR SALE—Lot—Fine

FOR SALE—Houses—On

FOR SALE—At a bargain

FOR SALE—In Thos. B.

AGENTS WANTED TO

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The Wisconsin State Firemen's Tournament is to be held at Janesville on the 23d and 24th of August.

Gen. Pope has returned to St. Louis, and will assume command of the Department of Missouri, under Gen. Sherman. Gen. Dodge takes command of the Territories.

Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, has conferred the degree of L. L. D. upon Secretary Stanton and Senator Grimes, of Iowa.

The first through train for Richmond since the outbreak of the war, left Washington yesterday via Manassas and Gordonsville.

The Lincoln Monument fund by consolidation with the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument fund has been increased to $30,947.97.

The conspirators arrived at Fortress Monroe, yesterday, *en route* for the Dry Tortugas, per the United States gunboat Florida.

A mutiny occurred a short time since at Fort Leavenworth among the 6th West Virginia cavalry and other troops, who refused to march across the plains. They were placed under arrest.

Governor Oglesby and Col. Snyder, of his staff, left Springfield last evening to visit the soldiers at Camp Douglas, in this city. They will remain here a week.

Among the appointments by the President yesterday, is that of James Newman, as Collector of Customs at Alton, Ill.

We print this morning the official statement of Gen. Hardie relative to the alleged refusal of Sec. Stanton to allow Mrs. Surratt the benefit of a spiritual adviser. The statement shows that the charge is false throughout.

Among the applications for pardon, yesterday, was that of ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee.

We publish this morning the official statement of the Captain of the ill-fated ship Nelson, who was picked up by the French mail steamer Lafayette. It contains nothing in addition to former statements.

Since the close of the war 32,000 mules and horses have been sold by the Government, the proceeds from which were $1,616,335.98.

Ford, the proprietor of the theater where President Lincoln was killed, is determined to test the legality of Secretary Stanton's action in closing up his institution.

Gold closed, in New York, last evening, at 143½.

The Republican State Convention of New Jersey was held at Trenton, yesterday, and nominated Hon. Marcus L. Ward as candidate for Governor. Gen. Kilpatrick was permanent President of the Convention, which was, in all respects, an harmonious and enthusiastic one. Mr. Ward's competitors were Gen. Kilpatrick and Hon. A. G. Cattel.

The rebel property delivered by the Imperialists to Gen. Brown was sent to the latter by the express orders of Maximilian.

The Imperialists have evacuated Camargo and fallen back to Monterey abandoning the country.

The notorious rebel Hines, one of John Morgan's staff officers and intimately associated with the Chicago Conspiracy, has taken the Amnesty oath and gone home to Kentucky.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty loan yesterday amounted to $4,631,100.

Private advices from San Francisco report the death of Alonzo Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania. He was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., July 10, 1800. He has held the various positions of Tutor in Union College in 1819, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the same institution in 1821, was elected President of Geneva College, N. Y., in 1826, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, in 1826, Vice President of Union College in 1831, and was consecrated Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845.

Major Osborn, of Pennsylvania, has returned to Washington from a visit to the prison pens at Andersonville, Macon, Danville, Florence, Augusta and Savannah, where he has been collecting evidence in relation to the cruelties practiced by the rebels upon Union prisoners. Capt. H. W. Irze, formerly one of the Andersonville keepers, has been arrested and is now in the Old Capitol prison.

The rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Price, Magruder, Shelby, Douglas and Jackman, with the rebel Governors Moore and Allen, of Louisiana, and Clark and Murray, of Texas, having with them two pieces of artillery and a long wagon train, have crossed over into Mexico.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Circulation and Advertising Receipts of Chicago Newspapers.

We have frequently affirmed that the circulation of the Chicago TRIBUNE exceeds the combined circulation of all the other daily newspapers of the city published in the English language. We now have the means of proving it, and of proving also that the advertising public know and appreciate the fact.

The Internal Revenue law requires all wholesale dealers, in whatever occupation, to pay a license for graduated according to their sales. The provision is as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the returns of the publishers of newspapers in this city whose annual sales exceed fifty thousand dollars, as shown on the books of the Assessor of Internal Revenue:

[illegible]

It will be seen that the only papers in the above list whose receipts from circulation exceed those of the Chicago TRIBUNE, are the New York *Herald* and the New York *Times*, the latter being only $15,000 in excess of our own.

The following are the returns made to the Assessor for receipts from advertisements by the daily newspapers of this city, for the year ending June 30, 1865:

[illegible]

During the same period of time the receipts of the *Staats Zeitung* for advertising were $20,000; the *Union*, $10,767; the *Prairie Farmer*, $6,806, and the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, $7,282.

The following are the receipts for advertisements of the principal papers in Cincinnati and St. Louis:

[illegible]

We have thus shown from the official records that the circulation of the Chicago TRIBUNE exceeds that of all the other English dailies in the city, and that the advertising public are fully acquainted with the fact. They know that an advertisement in our columns is worth more than the same advertisement in all the other dailies in the city.

THE CITY PRINTING.

We translate from the *Staats Zeitung* of yesterday an article on the efforts lately made by two or three Republican members of the Common Council, assisted by the Copperheads, to annul the action of that body in electing the TRIBUNE and *Zeitung* as the corporation papers for the present municipal year. So far as we are concerned, we have merely to say, that we are performing the services required of us by the city at a considerably less rate than similar work for private individuals, and that when the Council are dissatisfied with the price charged for the use of our columns, they have an undoubted right to go elsewhere. [illegible]

AN INFAMOUS LIBEL.

The New York *Tribune*, a few days since, gave currency to a detailed statement, in its Washington correspondence, that the Secretary of War had refused to give a pass to the spiritual adviser of Mrs. Surratt, to enable him to administer to her the consolations of religion prior to her execution, unless he would pledge himself not to countenance any statement made by Mrs. Surratt of her own innocence. It was alleged that this infamous proceeding was effected, or attempted, through the agency of Brig. Gen. Hardie. That officer, who is himself a Catholic, as were also Mrs. Surratt and her spiritual adviser, has made a statement, which we publish elsewhere, denying the charge utterly.

The comment which will suggest itself to every mind, is that a respectable journal ought to accord to public officers of the standing of the Secretary of War and Gen. Hardie the presumption that they will not needlessly commit sacrilege.

JEFF. DAVIS.

His Health Greatly Impaired.

DETAILS OF HIS HABITS IN PRISON.

Condition of Clay and Mitchel.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17, 1865.

From all the sources of information I am able to command, there is no doubt Jeff. Davis is slowly but surely declining in health from his protracted imprisonment. He will not even avail himself of the opportunities of exercise afforded him, and he has a space of about twenty by twenty feet he could walk about in if he chose; but all the long hours of each weary day he sits at the barred embrasure or his casemate, sullen, silent, speechless. With his chin alternately resting on one hand and then on both, he looks unintermittingly through this opening. Where rest his eyes and what thoughts stir that brain no one can tell. Before him are the bay and the passing ships and the Rip Raps, growing each day into a wonderful work of impregnable strength; and beyond, the blue sky and fleeting clouds and wild sea birds enjoying the boundless freedom of the outer air. And mingling with these sights comes that perpetual, mournful refrain, the sound of the waves dashing upon the beach. Here he is a prisoner, and under what circumstances, and under what terrible charges hanging over him! Not a moment is he left alone—not a moment passes that he is not under the vigilant eye of soldiers. There is no egress through those strong iron bars. There is no escape through this cordon of muskets. There can be no attempt at rescue from without. What wonder is it that that form has grown more emaciated, those cheeks more sunken, those eyes more lustrous, that brow more wrinkled—his hair whiter, his words fewer, his spirits sunk in perpetual gloom. Health has left him, hope is gone; that proud spirit is broken and the end is not far. I am writing no fancy sketch. I have been told to-day that Jeff Davis, if he keeps up his present prison habits and despondency, will not live six weeks longer.

A CHAPLAIN ATTENDS HIM.

Yesterday Mr. Davis requested permission for a chaplain to see him. This is the second request of this kind he has made since his arrival. Chaplain Kerfoot was sent to his cell. He greeted the chaplain with warmth. "It is to you and this book," (holding the Bible in his hand,) "I must look," he said, "for consolation now." The chaplain talked to him of his spiritual condition, read to him passages from the Bible and prayed with him. After the chaplain left Davis appeared to be in much better spirits than he has been in for some time past.

READING THE BIBLE.

He reads the Bible morning and evening. Recently, I am told, he protracts these readings much more than at the commencement of his imprisonment. He confesses his belief in the Bible, and professes to have made it the ruling guide of his life. It is evident that he does not fancy being confined exclusively to reading the Scriptures, for he sometimes clamors for a different style of literature; but his request in this regard thus far has not been complied with. This refusal to extend the reading privileges, and not permitting him to write to his wife, or receive letters from her, have formed the burden of his complaints.

HIS EYESIGHT GROWING MORE DEFECTIVE.

If permission was given him to have all the books he wished, he could not read much himself, and for the comfort derived from them would have to rely mainly on others reading to him. One eye is now almost totally blind, and the other gives indication of rapidly becoming so. He has complained lately of seeing objects double. He still wears his goggles in the day time.

HIS DAILY ROUTINE.

Life in prison is necessarily monotonous. With few it has ever been more so than with Davis. He rises pretty early, usually at five o'clock in the morning. He takes a bath the first thing, using salt water in it and chilling up with fresh water. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE GUARD.

In previous letters I have described Mr. Davis' quarters and the guard placed over him. Both continue the same as at first. He has been urgent to have the guard in his own room, the rear room of the casemate—two are kept constantly in both front and back room and an officer with them—removed and kept in the front room. But his entreaty was of no avail. Next he desired that the guard in his own room might be allowed to stand instead of being kept walking, but here, too, his request has not been complied with.

THE LATE EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

There is every reason to believe that the execution of the assassination conspirators in Washington has been communicated to Davis within the past three or four days. It is certain that a great and marked change has come over him, and to his undoubted knowledge of this execution the change is attributed. His food is of the best quality, he has abundance of pure air, and there is no special reason otherwise accounting for present gloominess and decreasing health.

CONDITION OF MR. CLAY.

Every day Mr. Clay is improving in health. He still takes his morning hour's walk, and is in greatly improved physical condition on account of it. Dr. Bancroft feeds him on hospital diet yet; in fact his constitution is in no condition to stand stronger food. He is very lively and chatty if he can get any one to talk with him, and hopeful as to the future.

JOHN MITCHEL.

Nothing seems to affect the physique of Mr. Mitchel. He is apparently as good in health as on the day he was brought here. He goes barefooted most of the time, and takes things cooly and quietly. His manners are not very conciliatory, nor calculated to attach friends to him. I am told that he has not lately expressed any fears as to the President pressing a pardon upon him.

Meat Inspection.

[illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Statement of Gen. Hardie.

The Alleged Refusal of Spiritual Advisers for Mrs Surratt.

GRAND EXODUS OF REBEL GENERALS AND GOVERNORS FROM TEXAS.

The New Jersey Republican State Convention—Nomination of Hon. Marcus L. Ward for Governor.

GEN. KILPATRICK PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The Rebel Prison Pens—Arrest of One of the Andersonville Keepers.

Death of Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania.

The Conspirators on their Way to the Dry Tortugas.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRATOR HINES GONE HOME TO KENTUCKY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rebel Barbarities—Evidence Collected—Internments—Applications for Pardon—Sentence Remitted—Appointment—Pennsylvania Politics.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 20.

It may interest those who are anxiously waiting to see retribution overtake the authors of some of the diabolical crimes which have during the past four years been committed in the interests of the slaveholders' rebellion, to know that Maj. Osborn, of Pennsylvania, now on duty in the Bureau of Military Justice, has just returned from a tour through the South, having visited the Andersonville, Macon, Danville, Florence, Augusta and Savannah prison pens [illegible]

Capt. Henry W. Irze, formerly commandant of the Andersonville prison pen, [illegible]

Gen. Canby, at New Orleans, [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Promotions—Military Matters—The Lincoln Monument Association—Gov. Oglesby Coming to Chicago—Repairs on the State House—Increase of Crime.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, July 20.

The following are among the promotions made by the Governor to-day: Lt. Col. James Jennings, of the [illegible] Lt. Col. Samuel T. Hughes, of the [illegible] Lt. Col. Henry King, of the [illegible] and Lt. Col. Chas. H. Miller, of the 108th, to be Colonels of the respective regiments; Capt. Chas. Miller, of the [illegible] Illinois cavalry, to be Major of the [illegible] regiment; Capt. Mason W. Robbins, of the 49th regiment, to be Major.

[illegible]

Gov. Oglesby, accompanied by Col. Snyder, of his staff, will leave the city this evening for Chicago, to visit the troops in that neighborhood. [illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Meeting at Richmond—Soldiers' Reunion—Receptions and Arrivals of Regiments.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.

Gov. Morton has accepted an invitation to speak on the battle field at Richmond, Ky., on Wednesday, Aug. 24. Hon. D. S. Goodloe, chairman of the Union Executive Committee, telegraphs that the railroad will carry all persons at half fare from Covington to Lexington, and that similar arrangements will be provided to carry soldiers from Lexington to the battle-field.

[illegible]

FROM NASHVILLE.

Illegal Registration of Voters—The Crane Court Martial—Interesting Developments.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, July 20.

[illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

The Alleged Misbehavior of Iowa Troops—Visit to the Hospitals—Reward for Thieves—Honorary Degrees—Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 20.

The Lafayette, Indiana, dispatch to the Tribune and other Chicago papers stating that an Iowa regiment behaved badly while passing through or stopping at Lafayette, is regarded here as a bogus affair. The dispatch states that Governor Stone has been notified of their conduct, but the Governor has received no word casting discredit on any of our boys in blue.

Governor Stone has appointed Dr. N. Udell, of Appanoose county, to visit all the hospitals on the Mississippi river and relieve the wants of Iowa soldiers. He will furnish transportation home for all able to travel.

The Board of Supervisors of Floyd county offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the recovery of the money [illegible]

The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on James W. Grimes and Edwin M. Stanton by the Iowa College at Grinnell, [illegible]

FROM DETROIT.

Rebuilding the Burned Portions of the State Prison—Child Killed—Military—The Rebel Guerrilla Hines.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 20.

The work of rebuilding the burnt portion of the State Prison is already begun. Bids were opened for the work on Tuesday, and a contract was let to Withington, Cooley and Co., the present contractors for prison labor, to rebuild the shop which they occupied at the time of the fire. It will be two stories, forty by fifty feet, and will cost four thousand dollars. The Board of Inspectors have instructed the agent to rebuild the other shop on the State account immediately.

A child by the name of Kibbee, about a year and a half old, was run over by a train on the Michigan Southern railroad near Orleans street, and instantly killed.

The 14th Michigan Infantry are expected to arrive in this city [illegible]

Mr. John W. Hale, of Jackson, has been appointed Clerk of the State Prison, vice James E. Seaman, resigned.

The notorious rebel, Capt. J. Henry Hines, who escaped with John Morgan from Columbus penitentiary, and has since sojourned in Canada, came over to-day by special permit of Gen. Hill, took the amnesty oath, and left for his home in Kentucky this evening.

FROM MADISON.

Military Matters—Meeting of School Superintendents—The Firemen's Tournament—Gov. Curran's Case.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., July 20.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Personal—Arrival of Gen. Pope—General Dodge's Command—A Mutiny Among West Virginia Troops.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 20, 1865.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Ford, of the 2d Colorado cavalry, is in the city. Also, Col. John R. Chivington, of the so-called Chivington massacre.

Maj. Gen. Pope arrived from the East last night. He will probably remain in the city in command of this department, under Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Dodge will perhaps be assigned to the command of the Territories.

We learn from Fort Leavenworth that on Monday last, the 6th Western Virginia cavalry, and other troops, when ordered across the Plains mutinied and refused to march. [illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Arrival of Regiments—Rebel Generals Gone to Mexico—The Delivery of Rebel Property—Capture of Cotton and Medical Stores.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 20.

The 6th and 31st Iowa and 11th Illinois infantry have arrived. The 81st and 77th Illinois infantry are on the way from New Orleans. All are homeward bound.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Cotton dull for Middling, and market quiet.

The rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Magruder, Price, Shelby, Douglas and Jackman, [illegible] Governors Moore and Allen, of Louisiana, and Clark and Murray, of Texas, were in the party. [illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, July 20.

[illegible]

THE SURRATT CASE.

The Alleged Refusal to Allow Mrs. Surratt Spiritual Advisers—Official Statement of the Case.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—To the Associated Press: Referring to the dispatch to the New York *Tribune* [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LOSS OF THE NELSON.

A Boat Load Saved by a French Steamer—Statement of the Captain of the Nelson.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Below is an extract from a letter from Capt. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CONSPIRATORS.

Arrival at Fortress Monroe En Route for the Dry Tortugas.

[illegible]

Seven-Thirties.

[illegible]

Sale of Government Vessels.

[illegible]

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Republican State Convention—Hon. Marcus L. Ward Nominated for Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—The Republican State Convention [illegible]

[illegible]

A Murderous Affray.

[illegible]

Appointments.

[illegible]

Col. Baker's Case.

[illegible]

Indian Affairs.

[illegible]

Pardons.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Nearly two hundred applications for pardon were received to-day at the Attorney General's office, [illegible]

Gold.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Gold continues unsettled. [illegible]

Pardoned.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The President, for satisfactory reasons, has pardoned Geo. W. Howard, who was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for five years for passing a counterfeit Treasury note.

Pension Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Commissioners of Pensions has decided that the re-marriage of a widow terminates all claim to a pension from the date of such re-marriage, although she may become a widow again.

Personal.

[illegible]

Gov. Perry's Speech.

[illegible]

The Booth Reward.

[illegible]

Train for Richmond.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *Post's* special says the first through train to Richmond since the war broke out, left to-day via Manassas and Gordonsville.

Closing Up.

[illegible]

Death of Bishop Potter.

[illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 20.

The Turf.

[illegible]

Mexican Meeting.

[illegible]

Public Sales.

[illegible]

Resolutions Signed.

[illegible]

Ford's Case.

[illegible]

From Alabama.

[illegible]

From Fortress Monroe.

[illegible]

TRIAL OF MISS MARY HARRIS.

Arguments of Counsel—Beardsley's Attack on Rev. Dr. Burroughs.

[illegible]

At the conclusion of Judge Hughes' argument the Court adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

An agent of Mississippi emigrants to Brazil left New Orleans on the 5th inst. for Rio Janeiro. He takes out with him letters to James Watson Webb, U. S. Minister, and says he is the representative of five hundred families of that State who have pledged themselves to the enterprise, and subscribed money enough to purchase a large tract of land. He thinks that 50,000 emigrants will ultimately leave the State. [illegible]

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, refuses to sign the death warrant of Green, the Malden murderer, on the technical objection that he plead guilty to the crime, and was not, therefore, convicted within the intent of the statute.

NIAGARA HACKMEN—HOW THEY COLLECT FARES.—[illegible]

THE EMIGRANT SHIP NELSON.—An account was received by telegraph, a few days since, of the burning of the ship William Nelson, off the coast of Newfoundland, and the supposed loss of about four hundred lives. In connection with this event, the St. Paul *Pioneer* says:

"A German, named Mathias Thonis, called upon us yesterday, and stated that he was on board the Nelson just before she sailed from Antwerp, and would have taken passage in her but for her crowded condition. [illegible]

FLORA TEMPLE.—[illegible]

The romantic attachment between Lord Hood and the Princess Mary, cousin of Queen Victoria, was the subject of considerable gossip some months ago. [illegible]

Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has obtained an order from Government to furnish the Southern railroads with all the stock belonging to the United States government, at a fair valuation, trusting the roads for the money, to be paid out of the receipts from business. [illegible]

The Yale University boat club rejoice in a new six-oared shell, built for them by James McKay, of New York. She is fifty-six feet long, 20 inches wide and 13 deep, and built of Spanish cedar, the wood from which cigar boxes are usually made. The sides of the boat are one-eighth of an inch thick at the bottom and half an inch thick at the edge. The boat weighs only 130 pounds.

The Pittsburgh *Post* says: "There is quite a general disposition to refuse the fifty-cent fractional currency notes, [illegible]

CORONERS' JURIES.

Slip Shod Investigations—Ignorance and Prejudice Among Jurymen.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special communication of [illegible]

HESPERIA LODGE No. 411, A. F. and A. M.—[illegible]

GENUINE PHOTOGRAPHS of all our most prominent Union [illegible] No one should be Without Them.

"LET THE GALLED JADE WINCE"—[illegible] EVERITT'S, 137 Lake-St.

145 LAKE STREET, 145

CUNNINGHAM'S Photograph Gallery

PAUL BROWN, the Artist,

Banks and Bankers. BANKING,

ICE! ICE! ICE!

SEWING MACHINE NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, UNEQUALLED. LYON & HEALY, Corner Clark and Washington Sts., Chicago.

NOTICE TO LAY DRAINS IN [illegible]

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! WILSON'S Improved Seam Yoke Shirts,

New Advertisements.

THE NATION. This Day is Published, July 20.

CONTENTS:

[illegible]

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, in advance. [illegible] JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher, No. 130 Nassau-st., New York.

D. T. ALLEN, General Western Agent, Room 25 Lombard Block, or Box 3747, Chicago.

For sale by all News Agents.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR AUGUST, 1865, IS NOW READY.

[illegible]

OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR AUGUST, 1865, IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

[illegible]

TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOSTON, MASS.

REDUCTION IN FARE VIA THE Chicago and Northwestern RAILWAY, TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

[illegible]

To Marquette .... 39 hours

To Portage .... 38 hours

Empire State BRICK MACHINE, PATENTED 1864.

DR. D. MAC RAE'S EYE, EAR, THROAT & LUNGS.

J. & P. COATS BEST SIX-CORD CABLED THREAD JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, SOLE AGENTS IN NEW YORK, No. 108 Duane Street.

NEW MUSIC.

Crosby's Opera House Waltz.

New Advertisements.

PRICES REDUCED AT DeGRAFF'S CLOTHING HOUSE, Corner State and Randolph-sts.

Spring and Summer Cassimeres Reduced 10 per cent.

Linen Goods Reduced 10 per cent.

L. DeGRAFF.

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[illegible]

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Chicago Tribune.

MORNING, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

THE FAILURE IN TENNESSEE.

The political situation in Tennessee affords a practical and instructive commentary on the effect of the [illegible] reconstruction [illegible]. Although Tennessee contains more truly loyal men than all the other reconstructing States combined, still the rebels are, at least in Middle and West Tennessee, in a majority. The laws passed by the Legislature have disfranchised them for fifteen years, and have required all candidates for office to take a prescribed oath of loyalty. Many of the candidates, denying the legality of the act of disfranchisement, refuse to take the oath, and in many counties the rebels have resolved to vote by force. Thereupon Gov. Brownlow has issued a proclamation declaring that all elections held in defiance of the act will be set aside by military force, and that no votes cast for candidates who fail to take the oath will be counted. If the rebels were safely in a minority, it would be of little consequence to Gov. Brownlow for whom they vote, and the very issuance of the proclamation proves that they are in a majority. Gov. Brownlow is therefore engaged in a war in which he is outnumbered, and he must either call for reinforcements or be whipped. The reinforcement he now calls for is the military power of the Union, but this can only kill, it cannot make alive. He needs not soldiers but voters to give vitality to his State Government, and make it self-sustaining. By hook or by crook, by fighting or by perjury, or by legislative connivance in Virginia, Gov. Brownlow will see the rebels rush in like a flood through a crevasse, while he will be helpless to stay the inundation. How clearly the practical failure, for such it is, of the attempt to reconstruct Tennessee on a white basis, [illegible] a majority of the whites are rebels, demonstrates that loyalty, whatever the color of its skin, must rule.

The colored population of Tennessee in 1860, numbered 283,400, and the white 826,800. The bulk of the blacks reside in the central and western portions of the State, just where their votes are most needed. The number of blacks who might vote, including those in the army, cannot be less than 45,000, after making allowance for removals and deaths caused by the war. Reinforce the Union men of Tennessee with 45,000 colored voters, and they can carry the State, though every rebel votes. How much better this would be than to depend on Legislative acts and test oaths to exclude a large majority of the whites from the polls? It is deeply to be regretted that the Union men of Tennessee did not take the bold and manful ground of universal suffrage, when they were revising their State Constitution and Statutes. It would have placed them on safe and solid grounds, and secured to them the political control of their State for the next fifty years. With all his active energy, Gov. Brownlow finds it difficult to prevent rebel ascendency in Nashville—the State Capital. How easy it would be to keep the secesh under, if the 3,000 male adult colored men of Davidson county were permitted to vote the Union ticket. It is the want of these 3,000 votes which causes the difficulty; and it will never be removed until they are allowed to cast their ballots for the Union ticket.

Memphis, the chief city in the State, is a disloyal stronghold. At every election the secessionists carry it—no matter what test oaths and registry lists and other repressive measures are adopted. A large majority of the white population are bitterly disloyal, and likely to remain so for a long time to come. But there are 2,500 loyal black men in the city, and 3,500 in the whole county, whose votes added to the white minority of Unionists, would completely control that important county and set a healthy example to the rest of the State. Why are these 6,000 unconditional supporters of the Union cause in Shelby county, who would vote for the Union ticket in solid mass, disfranchised and excluded from the polls? Without their votes the secession party can control Memphis at every election and rule the white Union minority with a rod of iron. In what possible manner would the white Unionists be injured by allowing the colored Unionists the privilege of voting for their candidates and electing them? Is it better to be defeated by rebel votes than to win by the aid of loyal colored votes? Is it better to drown than to be rescued from death by a negro? That indeed would seem to be the opinion of most of the Union men of Tennessee. One would think that after their experience of the rebel reign of terror, they would be willing to forego a little of their unreasoning, foolish and contemptible prejudice against the faithful and loyal colored people, and accept their assistance most thankfully in keeping the secessionists from again clutching their throats.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

This journal has had frequent occasion to call the attention of its readers to a great practical injustice, in the Internal Revenue law of 1864, toward the infant manufacturing establishments of the West, struggling against the sharp competition of long established and powerful manufactories of the older States. The injustice to which we refer formed the basis of the objection most strenuously urged against the enactment of the law, while it was yet under consideration, by a committee of Western Manufacturers, which visited Washington for that purpose. Seeing the continued difficulty under which mechanical production here labors, by reason of the successive taxes that are imposed on different products, in their various stages of development, all of which are parts of the completed fabric or machine, we cannot refrain from once more calling the attention of our readers, all of whom are vitally interested, to this subject, with the hope that they will not rest until their representatives in Congress are firmly pledged to have this injustice removed. The New York *Evening Post*, of a late date, has a well considered article on the subject, written manifestly in the interest of small establishments in the East, which states the case so clearly that we gladly copy its more material points. It says:

"Not only is the increased value taxed while passing from one stage to another, the law demands [illegible] upon the full value at several stages of manufacture. [illegible]

[illegible]

amounts to a difference of 10 to 25 per cent against them, leading to their eventual ruin.

We hope that the day is not far distant in which all taxes on manufactures will be removed; but as the other sources of revenue have not been discovered, we take it for granted that these impositions will be continued. Is it too much to ask that they shall be as distributed and graduated as to preserve the infant manufactures of the West? All manufacturers have enough to contend against in the rivalry of foreign looms and workshops, to tax their resources and ingenuity to the utmost, even when enjoying the protection that the present tariff affords. But if the effect of Custom duties levied at the sea-board is to be neutralized by excessive taxes of three, five, or in some cases six per cent on competitive articles manufactured in our own country, we have simply the rivalry that free trade induces without any compensating advantages. Considering the inflated condition of our currency, the extraordinarily high prices of labor and raw material, we see nothing but ruin to our manufacturing industry, if these double, triple or quadruple taxes are continued. Let us entreat our Western Congressmen especially to make this whole matter the subject of thoughtful consideration.

GERMAN IN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

We notice that a movement has been started in the Board of Education which looks to the introduction of the German language into the Grammar schools of this city as a study to be pursued by the pupils. After what seems to be an immature consideration of the subject, it was agreed by a majority that the experiment should be tried in one school, with the understanding that future extensions of the plan should depend upon the results therein attained. We are heartily glad that this advance, small and unsatisfactory as it is, has been made in our educational system; and we entreat the gentlemen in whose hands the whole matter rests, not to be discouraged by any temporary failures, but to try and try again until both the German and the more universal and not less necessary French are recognized as branches of our Common School education in Chicago. It is not necessary to point out the advantages which follow the acquisition of these languages as a method of mental culture and as aids to any career, no matter how humble, that the scholar may hereafter pursue. There is no member of the Board so dull enough not to perceive and appreciate. But if any one in or out of the Board has doubts on the subject, let him call to mind what he has an hundred times heard from cultivated men—"I would give ten thousand dollars if I could speak good German!" or, "What an idiot I was that I did not learn German when I had a chance!" or, again, "I am determined that my boys shall learn the languages that I neglected"—all forms of expression that emphasize the one great deficiency in the American educational system, that this movement in our city proposes to supply. If these languages are ever to be acquired by scholars in our schools, extreme youth is the time that should be chosen for their study. The business of childhood is mainly the acquisition of words; and we think it has been proved again and again that the study of a foreign language is no impediment to the usual advancement in the mother tongue, though both are undertaken at the same time. Hence we say that the Grammar School is preeminently the place for the elementary instruction in French and German; and that unless these languages are made a part of the course of study there, good sense and experience demand that they should be discontinued in the High School—a procedure that none would dare defend. In fact, there is only one side to this question. The benefits of another language than our own being admitted, the study of that language in schools of the lowest grade, follows as a matter of course. Still, as this is an innovation on customs that have prevailed up to this time, we are not at all disposed to censure those who do not see it in the light in which it is presented to us. We only ask that the proposition made to the Board shall have a fair trial, and that the results shall be judged according to their merits.

"THE AGE OF CRIME."

The newspapers just now teem with narratives of deeds of violence, which apparently thicken in all parts of the country. We notice, in very many instances, the press commentators on these events make haste to declare that this evinces a dangerous tendency in our times, with grave moralizings as to the cause and remedy. Still more frequently, perhaps, readers lay down these papers with the solemn conviction that they "never did in their whole lives read or hear of so many crimes and atrocities as are being enacted now." Is it so? Is the age getting worse? Is it an age of crime, a scarlet era opened upon us, an infernal sequel to the late rebellion, in which the combined forces of evil that urged it forward have been disbanded to scatter mischief and workings of iniquity throughout the land? Possibly, so far, the facts show a release of some of the agents of these evil deeds from the obligations of military service, but we are not willing to concede to the presence of our returned soldiers a general imputation so unjust.

We give another explanation to the whole matter, and we believe it will amply account for it. The press has become microscopic. When the eye first looks upon the magnified inhabitants of a drop from the water pitcher or the vinegar cruet, it certainly gives new ideas of water or vinegar, while the fluids remain precisely what they were before. The newspapers have now in their field the events of our social life and civilization. The demands of war news has quickened and developed the zeal of news gathering. The telegraph has made universal the possession of exciting incidents. The consequence is inevitable, the whole country, from Maine to Minnesota, is in receipt of all the evil doings of all intermediate communities. The account of crime is made up more fully than ever before. Deeds of red handed violence are not new to our civilization, but we have become a great country. When the newsgatherers pour their contributions into one common channel, murders and kindred crimes become more numerous in type, while in occurrence they have not increased the sad average that has always existed.

PEACE AFTER WAR.

The Arctic summer follows winter with but a night between. To-day the heaped material of months of frost, to-morrow verdure fills the fields. Our recent magical return from War to Peace suggests the figure. A few weeks ago we had six hundred thousand men in arms, with war material—the vast accumulations of four campaigns. The army that with Grant had throttled Richmond, the troops that had followed Sherman's march to the sea, and the force in the Southwest, stood suddenly amid the total wreck of the rebellion. The watch and ward of our fleets along our coasts was suddenly at an end. It was a new phase in the test of our Republic. Could the war spirit so powerfully roused be laid, or would it resemble the released genius of the fable and resent its former bounds. We have had the answer. The small number of troops still in arms has removed to remote fields, of no present momentous duty. The weapons of our army lie in silent heaps as ordnance stores. Our boys in blue have returned to the farm, the shop and the mill. Labor, hungry for recruits, has pressed her peaceful implements into hands that have not forgotten their use.

Our vast army has dissolved into rills that are everywhere swelling the channels of peaceful industry. The long army trains have given back their material to the uses of peace. The steeds of the troop and the artillery have been led away, by thousands, to the plough and the farm wagon. A few weeks ago, an immense fleet was in Government service on our coasts and rivers. Commerce has claimed these all [illegible] the prices realized in the recent sales of these vessels, have sent activity through all the ship yards. The world found a marvel in the suddenness of our arming. It has seen a greater marvel in the turning from arms to the pursuits and purposes of peace. The old world will not forget the spectacle. History will record it as the crowning test of popular Government, the supreme proof of power that it could launch a force irresistible against an armed rebellion, and, at the end of war, instantly resolve its war material back into the elements of prosperity under peace.

A CRIMINAL DISASTER.

Among the most stupid and revolting crimes we have ever been called upon to record is the conduct of the Captain of the ship William Nelson, resulting in the loss of the lives of four hundred passengers, on the 25th ult., just announced by arrival of the Alpha, at Halifax. As a mode of fumigating the ship the Captain adopted the absurd and dangerous device of taking vessels of pitch into the lower hold and thrusting red hot irons into them. The pitch, as might have been expected, ignited, boiled over, and set the ship on fire. When it was found impossible to save the ship, the Captain, to whose monstrous stupidity all this was due, took his officers and cabin passengers into the ship's boats and left the four hundred steerage passengers to their fate. We know not which most excites our wonder, that the Captain who clearly saw that he was responsible for this terrible sacrifice of innocent lives entrusted to his care, should have had the baseness to consider his own life better worth saving than that of his victims, or that both the cabin and steerage passengers should have permitted him to leave the burning ship, until the last cabin and steerage passenger was saved. [illegible]

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Light Let in Upon Minnesota Affairs.

Gross Misrepresentations Corrected—Give us All the Facts.

CAMP NO. 14, N. W. INDIAN EXPEDITION, July 3, 1865.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

When I closed my letter of June 27th I intended to speak in this of the Sioux Indians as a people, but must defer it till my next, and notice, in this way, correspondence from Minnesota.

Some time in May you published an article over the signature of "Northwest," in which the writer magnifies the dangers that threaten his State, and says, "The State is in a defenceless condition, having not more than three hundred troops," and that all the troops have been withdrawn, and are congregating at Sioux City for an expedition under "Brevet Maj. Gen. Sibley" to the Black Hills. This is, as the writer well knows, all wrong. There was, at the time that "Northwest" wrote that article, three thousand troops in Minnesota. There is one full regiment—the 2d Minnesota cavalry—four companies of the 1st U. S. Infantry under a Lieutenant Colonel, Hatcher's battalion of six companies, the 3d Minnesota battery, and some of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The expedition now moving up the Missouri was first intended for the Black Hills; but such misrepresentations as that of "Northwest" or some other, has turned it aside, and it is now ready to march, not under Brevet Maj. Gen. Sibley, but under Brevet Maj. Gen. Sully, who has been in command of this district for two years. It is made up of four companies of the 6th Iowa cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Ten Broeck; four companies of Brackett's battalion, under Maj. Brackett; three companies of the 7th Iowa cavalry under Lieut. Col. Pattee, and one hundred men of the 4th U. S. Volunteer Infantry under Capt. Sewell, and these in the aggregate make one thousand men, besides forty-five men organized as a battery, having four twelve-pounder mountain howitzers, under Capt. Pope.

Another article published is from correspondent "A." to the St. Paul *Press*, dated Fort Abbercrombie, June 2, 1865, and is, I believe, from Lieut. Col. Adams. He states that all the hostile Sioux west of the Missouri, that fought Gen. Sully last year, having heard that he was coming into their country again, have crossed the river and joined the Yanktonais and Yantons and other Sioux at Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain, making 3,000 lodges. This is all bosh. There are only about 5,000 lodges in the whole Sioux nation. The Yanktons number 300 lodges, and are loyal Indians, and were at their homes near Fort Randall when "A." was writing that article. The hostile Sioux who live west of the river, were in camp near Big Knife River ten days ago, and numbered 1,600 lodges. They are near where Gen. Sully fought them on the 28th of July last, and there are 300 lodges of Cheyennes and some that the Sioux call "cut-offs," that we suppose are Arrapaho's or Kiowas.

Just stick a pin here, and see if my statements are not proved during the summer.

Minnesota is, in my opinion, a fine State, and has a fine people, and I am not going to quarrel with them; but the Indian is, and has been, so thoroughly mixed up with their elections, and especially their pecuniary affairs, and family affairs, of so many of their prominent men that they let go the hold they have had upon them with great reluctance. All that Gen. Sully has done for the last two years has been credited to Gen. Sibley by the St. Paul and Milwaukee papers. If Gen. Sully telegraphs to Milwaukee that he has had a fight with the Indians, the papers there and at St. Paul publish the dispatch over Sibley's name. This has been the constant practice for two years.

SI-HA-SA-PA.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Allgemeine Saengerfest.

Ninth Festival—Opening Day—The Grand Reception—The Germania Invasion—A Vast Ovation of Music Lovers—Mammoth Concert—The Jones Woods Picnic.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 18.

At the close of my previous letter I referred to the approaching German Music Festival in this city, the Ninth Allgemeine Saengerfest. It has been for two days, up to last night, in full blast. And blast is the phrase, the blast of trumpets, of broad banks of full voiced singers. A blast that blasts nothing but the hope that we native born Americans shall ever equal these music loving Germans in such an occasion, until we have learned from them to thoroughly permeate all our homes with music. We sing occasionally, they always. A few good and fewer superb voices are found in our average communities. With them training, not chance, the habit of music handed down as a family gift, practiced and unsecularized by frequent social gatherings, gives not a few notable voices to be collected at large and massed into a world-famous gathering like the present "Song Festival." The age demands big things, combined efforts, great aggregations. [illegible] The Saengerfest in any other city than New York, would fill the news channels to the brim. Here it is a little more work for the daily papers, and only the music lovers who are posted know what is going on. All who have kept pace with the event since the opening have been repaid. To thoroughly appreciate the institution of the Saengerfest one must understand the place it fills in Germany and among our own Germans. In this country the Saengerbunds, or Song Unions, have come to be nearly as numerous as the German neighborhoods, and thirty-four of these form the great musical Congress now assembled here.

The opening day was Saturday, though informally observed throughout the greater part of the day. The arrivals were very numerous in the morning, but by far the greater share came in by the evening trains. Throughout Saturday the German quarters of the city, the German gardens, and the German newspaper offices seemed like beehives. Everywhere private houses of this nationality had the latchstring out. German wines, German beer, pretzels, and "Switzer kase" suffered immensely. Everywhere was hilarity and characteristic welcome. And so the day passed. Soon after nightfall there was a more formal gathering to welcome expected delegations. Your correspondent was among those who waited five hours for a tardy train, and was repaid by the midnight reception that followed. This took place at the City Hall Park, and thence a procession moved to the Germania Assembly Rooms, marching through Chatham street, Bowery, Grand and Essex streets, Avenue A and Fourth streets. At the elegant collation served in the great hall, 1,200 persons sat down. President Philip Bessinger welcomed the guests, and Hon. Frederick Knapp followed in a neat address.

Sunday the Saengerfests gave to their friends, and all to an observance of the day more Germanic than Puritanic. Headquarters were full, and the crowds at the gardens knew no cessation from morning till late at night. The musical features of the day were the grand rehearsal of the morning for the grand sacred concert at the Academy of Music in the evening. The concert was a noble success in numbers, in art, and in enthusiasm.

On Monday morning the lowering heavens provided the postponement of the promised grand procession, and the singers proceeded without any outside ovation to the grand rehearsal at the Academy, for the concert which took place last evening. This last was given with magnificent effect by the double chorus of two thousand singers and an orchestra of one hundred artists, swayed by the batons of Pauer and Bergmann. It was a noble pecuniary success, a fact the singers are to be congratulated upon. It was a magnificent musical success, which has thrown music lovers into ecstacy. Some of the features of this musical event deserve especial mention. The Marseillaise and "Up Grasp the Sword," the last by the Philadelphia Saengerbund, were given with wonderful effectiveness.

The concert this evening is a grand prize affair, and will bring out the respective merits of the societies in attendance. Whether all the visitors and lookers on appreciate to the fullest extent the marvellous musical effects that will characterize the festival, that share of the occasion now in preparation at Jones' Woods will commend itself to everybody. Even Jones' Woods never saw the like, and if has, this generation past, been striving to outdo itself for this occasion. [illegible] that the proprietors has laid in grand the [illegible] supplies of ham, bologna, spring chickens, ducks and other edibles, and his cellars have received special additions of 4,000 quart bottles of Rhein wine, 300 barrels (equal to about 2,000 kegs) of lager beer, and many other favorite liquors. Twenty women will be employed for two days in twining the pillars of the hotel and ornamenting the dancing stands and booths with garlands. The festival will consume two days, and will commence on Wednesday, when the day will be devoted to singing, dancing, shooting, gymnastic sports, and the awarding of prizes, to be followed in the evening by a grand concert, which will be assisted by three brass bands, numbering 100 instruments in all. There will also be a grand display of fireworks on Wednesday evening.

Thursday, the closing day, will be the general picnic at Jones' Woods, which is likely to be the largest and most brilliant German gathering that ever took place in this country. The Germans here resident are doing the entertainers nobly. Everything is combining for the satisfaction of all. The Germans have the right to rejoice in this great festival, in which they are celebrating the return of peace. Their share in the war has been noble, their sympathies with us generous, even in fatherland. And while our American citizens look on this great gathering, superabounding in hilarity and cheer without overflowing into boisterousness, we may carry away a lesson to light our own homes and places of festal gathering, that music is a very good medium for rejoicing, that mirth is a very pleasant twin of melody, that it is better to laugh than to cry, that to seek the sunshine, is better than to sulk under clouds. The German element is a cheerful element, and we may warm our national traits by their infusion.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Interview of Delegates with the President—Enabling Proclamation—Gov. Perry Recovering from his "Humiliation."

NEW YORK, July 20.—The South Carolina delegation, headed by Gov. Perry, had an interview with the President Wednesday afternoon, which resulted in the mutual satisfaction of the parties. [illegible]

the course of the interview of this afternoon, Gov. Perry assured the President that South Carolina would be represented by her Congressmen in the month of December next, and doubtless by the first day of the session the State would adopt the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery—that the parish system will be abolished—that the Presidential electors will hereafter be elected by direct vote of the people, and in general the State laws will conform to the spirit and form of those of the Northern States and the Federal Constitution.

Gov. Perry issued a proclamation this evening, which will go forward by special messenger to-morrow morning, calling a State Convention to meet on the third Monday of September, for the formation of a new Constitution, and for the consideration of the several matters there suggested.

Gov. Perry made a remarkable speech at Greenville, S. C., on the 3d instant, before he knew of his appointment. Its tenor may be inferred from the following expressions:

"Mr. Chairman, I will here frankly say, as I [illegible] [illegible]

OUR DEAD HEROES.

Names of Illinois Soldiers Buried in Virginia.

The Danville Prison Cemetery.

OFFICE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Below please find a list of inscriptions copied from the head-boards of graves of federal soldiers from Illinois that have been killed in battle or died in hospitals or rebel prisons. A brief explanation may be of interest to the friends of the deceased.

Immediately upon the close of the late campaign, Rev. J. B. Clark and Thomas Chargers, Esq., agents of the U. S. Christian Commission passed over the ground along our lines before Petersburg and Richmond and copied the inscriptions from the head-boards that had been put up by comrades. The work was done with special care but owing to the character of the country occupied by our forces there are undoubtedly many single scattered graves not recorded.

The list of soldiers buried at Danville, Va. was furnished by J. J. Hill, Esq., the undertaker at that place, and date from November 24, 1864, to April 28, 1865. In company with the Rev. E. F. Williams, General Field Agent, Army of the James, we visited the place the 15th of May last. The prisoners were confined in four large tobacco factories near the main street. The cemetery is about one and a half miles from town, and is well arranged. The graves are marked by head-boards, with the name legibly painted, and more care is evinced there than in any other Confederate burial place that I have seen. We learned from Mr. Hill that nearly all the friends can get any of the bodies that are buried there. Many of the inscriptions contained in these lists are fast disappearing, with the exception of the headboards in the cemeteries at City Point and Point of Rocks, the boards are rough, and a few months will obliterate all traces of the names. We have so often observed the anxious solicitude for some news to end the suspense, which is more terrible than death itself, that we are glad to forward these records, knowing that they will furnish such proofs to the afflicted friends.

With the hope that some action will be taken to mark and secure from molestation the resting places of our brave dead, I remain, yours truly,

HENRY L. HOUGHTON,
Individual Relief Agt. U. S. C. C.

Graves Between Seventh Hundred and Jones' Landing, South of Road.

M. Wickham, C, 39th.

Point of Rocks Cemetery.

[illegible]

West of Cumming's House, Hatcher's Run.

E. A. Morgan, H, 39th.

At and near Fort Gregg.

[illegible]

Near J. Lepey's House; near City Point.

Sam'l R. Brink, G, 39th.

Names of Federal Sick and Wounded who have Died at Danville During the War.

[illegible]

MUSIC PUBLISHERS' CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the "Board of Music Trade" at Niagara Falls.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1865.

In these days of Commercial Conventions, you and the readers of the TRIBUNE may be interested to have some particulars of the annual meeting of the "Board of Music Trade of the United States," which convened at this place on the 12th last. This Board has been organized ten years, meets annually, and consists of the following principal music publishing houses of this country, viz:

G. Andre & Co., Philadelphia.
Balmer & Weber, St. Louis.
S. Brainard & Son, Cleveland.
John Church, Jr., Cincinnati.
Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
D. P. Faulds, Louisville.
Firth, Son & Co., New York.
Wm. Hall & Son, New York.
H. M. Higgins, Chicago.
Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.
Henry McCaffrey, Baltimore.
Wm. C. Miller, Baltimore.
[illegible]
A. C. Peters & Bro., Cincinnati.
Wm. A. Pond & Co., New York.
Root & Cady, Chicago.
Henry Tolman & Co., Boston.
[illegible]

Few persons are aware of the magnitude of the sheet music trade in this country, or how much capital and enterprise are employed by its publishers. In Europe sheet music is for the rich and aristocratic, and, on the average, costs about twice as much as in this country. Here it is bought by thousands of the common people, who are not even able to buy an instrument, while to those who have pianos and instruments of the reed class, it has come to be reckoned as a necessity. It is no uncommon thing for successful songs to reach a sale of from 30,000 to 50,000 each. "Lilly Dale," published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, for example, reached, I am told, a sale of 60,000, "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," published by Tolman & Co., Boston, reached the extraordinary figure of 125,000 in the course of three or four years. "Tramp, Tramp, or the Prisoner's Hope," published only last January, by Root & Cady, of Chicago, has already reached an issue of nearly 100,000, and I heard some of the oldest Eastern publishers at the late meeting predict that it would reach 200,000, thus leaving everything known in the history of the trade. Hurrah for Chicago! Such figures give an idea of the possible sale of songs. When to this you add instrumental pieces and the thousand and one music books of various kinds, the plates of which alone cost from five hundred to many thousand dollars for each book, you will get a tolerable idea of the magnitude of the music trade, and will not wonder that a "Board of Music Trade," to establish a uniformity in prices, discounts, &c., all over the country, is a necessity.

The late meeting was the largest in the history of the Board, every house but two (Tripp of Louisville and Miller of Baltimore) being represented, and its action so harmonious that its important business was completed in one day, leaving a day or two for social recreation, which was well employed.

The officers of the last year were D. P. Faulds, of Louisville, President; Wm. A. Pond, of New York, Vice President; and John C. Haynes, of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Secretary and Treasurer. The officers for the coming year, in the same order, are Wm. A. Pond, Henry Tolman and John C. Haynes.

The New Yorkers are building a new County Court House. It is to be 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 90 feet high. [illegible]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Indian Policies and Indian Wars.

Horse Thieves in Illinois—The Plea of Insanity in Murder Trials—Why are not the Veterans Mustered Out—The 4th of July on Mount Lincoln—The Rocky Mountains—The Territorial Plan of Reconstruction—A New Way to Pay the National Debt.

INDIAN POLICIES AND INDIAN WARS.

LOCKPORT, Ill., July 15, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

An article in the editorial columns of the TRIBUNE, a few days since, headed "The Indian War," prompts me to speak on this subject; and if earnest devotion to the welfare of our whole country, and an intimate knowledge of Indian life for a quarter of a century, are any qualifications for speaking on this question, I trust I may have a short hearing.

Among public questions difficult to solve and impossible to be rid of, this Indian question is one of the most troublesome. It is so, not only to statesmen and philanthropists, but also to selfish citizens and unprincipled politicians. Nor is the magnitude of its interests easily involved the true measure of its tormenting importance, but we find that here, as elsewhere, principles are involved to disregard which will be to do more than wrong an inferior race, but will be to wrong ourselves, by fostering corrupt ideas and practices in our own citizenship. For we know, by sad experience, in connection with slavery, that the evil effects of wrong doing do not all fall on the first sufferers, but reach upon the doers of the wrong and poisons the whole body politic. This fact, I hope, may lead our public men into a more patient examination of the tangled web of Indian affairs, that we may be led into no further wrong by our impatient rashness.

Christianity and sound statesmanship agree in the support of a principle that the welfare of all parts of the human family is equally involved in the new advantage and development of the weakest member. We are thus taught to cease living on the misfortunes of our fellows, and to feel that wherever freedom gains a victory, there our liberty is enlarged, and wherever humanity rises from degradation, there are we all ennobled.

Building on this principle, I advance the proposition that whatever conduces to the highest welfare of our Indian population, is also for the best interest of the white people of the United States. In other words, if we would seek the issue of these difficulties which is best for ourselves, we must seek that which is best for the Indian. And all the history of our past connection with them will prove this position true.

To secure their highest welfare we must give them three things: Government, education, and Christianity. And they must go together. In our political capacity we must give them the first, foster the second, and encourage efforts which will insure the third. We must give them government, for they never have had it, and, next to the Christian religion, it is their greatest necessity. It is the greatest social and political blessing we can bestow, and, of all things, it is most legitimately in the sphere of Government to give. To secure to them social order, justice between man and man, and the security of property necessary to encourage labor, would be a greater gift than all the annuities we may squander upon them.

Of course we must remove from our official robes all taint of corruption and injustice such as have disgraced us and sowed the seed of wars we are now harvesting. But something more is needed than freedom from dishonesty and mal-administration. We must adopt and bring into action some principles very different from those which have heretofore ruled, and have conspired to make that a disorganization called our Indian system.

1. The United States Government must declare and enforce its sovereignty over all its Indian tribes and their territory. We have vindicated the national sovereignty against Southern secession, and it is a good time to extend it over our Indian tribes. For the evil doctrine of States' Rights has spread its roots, even into our Indian affairs, and is accountable for much of the present evil. It has undoubtedly influenced us to adopt or continue the policy of treating with the Indian tribes as with foreign nations, and we have continued to do so, when we knew they had no power to keep their part of the agreement. We have thus acted alternately as though they were responsible parties, and as though they were children or idiots, and so back and forth; and by our own inconsistency have been led into policies both weak and cruel. But extend our Government over them as the sovereign power, aside from any treaty, and we will give them a great boon, and rid ourselves almost entirely of the bothersome and expensive system of Indian diplomacy.

2. We must give to the Indian the advantages and privileges of a subject and a citizen. To make him keep law, he must know the protection of law. To elevate him above pauperism and brigandage we must develop his manhood and stimulate self-culture in the ways of civilization. Model farms and boarding schools are of little use, if when they have educated and civilized a man, he is still legally a savage. But give to every savage the protection of the law on his coming into a semi-civilized condition, with the prospect of the full privileges of American citizenship with the proper advancement, and you set at work influences for his uplifting which cannot be measured. I have seen an Indian community stimulated to great exertions by the distant prospect of citizenship, and again their zeal all dampened by its denial.

3. We must buy no more lands and pay no more annuities. We must of course carry out the provisions of treaties now made, unless they have been forfeited, as most of them have been, or can be changed. But the principle of the sovereignty of the United States Government obviates the necessity of buying Indian lands. Let the Indians know that there is but one supreme government, and it must rule. At first the military power must instruct them. Let them also feel that the power of this Government will be exerted to maintain their rights as earnestly as those of any others of its citizenship. We have often promised this, but have never done it, for we did not give citizenship. Furthermore secure to the Indian a reasonable homestead on his forsaking his roving habits, and offer him all needed help in the management of agriculture and the support of schools. If we do these things and can satisfy them of our good faith, we shall need no bait of money or beads or blankets, to secure their assent to any just system of civilization.

Our past policy has failed, in a great measure, of securing either peace for us or life for them. We have pampered and deceived them, and what wonder that they fight us? It is but proof that we have not entirely extinguished their manhood. We need not be harsh, but we must be firm. We must be just to them, and establish justice among them. Hold by fear those who submit to honor and love us. Then our border wars will soon sink to insignificance, and a great source of political corruption will be removed.

Thus, there is a better way to settle the question, "What shall we do with the Indians?" than either to hunt them down with bloodhounds or kill them with bad whisky; and it is a way better for us as well as for them.

A. L. RIGGS.

HORSE THIEVES IN ILLINOIS—A PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

ONARGA, Ill., July 19, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I notice an article in your paper of to-day, suggesting or asking what the people are going to do to prevent, or stay, the operations of horse thieves, which are becoming very prevalent throughout our country, and are thought by many, are destined to increase in the future, from the letting loose of many unprincipled men from the closing of the war. In reply to this article, I would say, that the people of this vicinity have had the same subject matter under consideration for some time past, and have thought "an ounce of preventive worth a pound of cure," and have, therefore, for the purpose of protecting themselves from all kinds of thieving, organized themselves into a Protective Association, with a constitution and by-laws, ample and efficient, as they believe.

We hold stated secret meetings, with a secret police attached to the association, and have our pass-words and signs. And, further, to make the association more efficient, they are granting charters to auxiliary associations, making a uniform working of the association throughout the country, admitting no persons as members but those who have a good standing in society for honesty and reliability.

I would say that, reliable [illegible] wishing to form an association under our charter, should address E. Brumley, Sec'y, Onarga, Ill.

Yours, Respectfully,
E. B. BABCOCK, Pres't.

MURDER AND INSANITY.

CHICAGO, July 20, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

It must be seen by every one that an alarming phase of crime has appeared very much of late. The crime of murder is committed, but refuge sought by the perpetrator in asserting insanity. And so successful has this been that the results create forebodings in the hearts of all who desire to see law supremely maintained. Individual will is gaining its own judgment too much. These decisions, left only to the jurisdiction of court and bar, are now found in the revengeful breasts of private citizens. Law in their own hands and justice dealt out by themselves! Now, then, what plea defends this course? What can excuse these acts, alike destructive of the principles of law and the moral sense? The once rare but now too common defense, insanity. Not an established and long existing insanity, not one born in and entailed by ancestors; no! but a momentary spasm. For such "insanity" the law provides. It is only an attack of the passion upon the better judgment. The brooding over true or false wrongs and nourishing a spirit of revenge into an uncontrollable rage; and against this has not the law set its barriers? Does it permit a man or woman, really or falsely aggrieved, to fling themselves into this murdering mood? When did the law change its character so much as to read, that the passions of man should be at their own control, without punishment? Insanity forsooth! who may not now, encouraged by so many precedents, magnify his wrongs, turn himself into a cauldron of boiling passions, purchase a pistol, kill his victim wherever he may meet him, and feel sure of acquittal under the banyan tree of the plea "insanity."

As a city paper has suggested, let us have Hospitals for the Insane and rub out our law, if this is the condition of our American women. If they are so subject to such aberrations, precaution and foresight will insure the half of them in asylums for our safety.

But the subject is of great consequence. [illegible]

condition of society, I think severity should rather be desired than undue leniency.

PRO JUSTITIA.

LETTER FROM A VETERAN SOLDIER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 11, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We have been patiently waiting for the men to be mustered out who enlisted in 1861, hoping at that time we should be allowed to return to our homes, but it appears as though the Government intended to hold those who were patriotic enough to go at the first call of their country, till the very last. Why is it that we are treated thus? Can you tell us, Mr. Editor? Perhaps you will answer, "The Government needs you;" if so, why do they send home the men that have devoted only a few months to serve their country, while we have endured the hardships of a bloody war for nearly four years? We have remained silent in regard to the muster out of all the men whose term of service expires before the 1st of October, '65, but now when the order comes to muster out all whose term of service expires before the 1st of May, '66, we deem ourselves too deeply wronged, and cannot remain silent upon it any longer, and it appears strange to us that our leading journals cannot find a single word to say in our behalf. When we were called upon to re-enlist, we found a great many encouraging inducements held out by our journals, and we thought it our duty, for we knew it was their duty, and it helped in a great measure to save our dear country, but now thank God our country is saved, but no one cares about interceding for us. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true.

Hoping that you will publish this, I remain as ever, your friend and well-wisher,

A VETERAN.

THE 4TH OF JULY ON MT. LINCOLN.

LOCHRY, Colorado Ter., July 8, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I will try and give you a faint impression of my trip on the 4th of July to the top of Mt. Lincoln, one of the highest points on the Rocky Mountains.

Having made our arrangements we were ready, on the morning of the 4th, for an early start; our party consisted of myself and two others, gentlemen, with our big dog Jack as a supernumerary. Our refreshments consisted of one bottle of wine, one of brandy, two boxes of sardines, three cans of peaches crackers and sweet breads. Thus prepared, we commenced the ascent of the Rocky Mountains.

The first three-quarters of a mile was, I think, the steepest, and required some scrambling to overcome the difficulties of the ascent. We took our way up a narrow gorge through which flowed a small water course formed by the melting of the snow as the warm sun poured down his rays on our unprotected heads, we would occasionally stop and lave our brows in these crystal waters.

After the first mile we came on to a bold mountain entirely devoid of timber or underbrush of any kind, the soil was chiefly composed of coarse pebbles and decomposed stone, similar to that which you often see on the sea beach. Occasionally, tufts of coarse grass spring up and give it a green appearance, while ever bountiful Nature spreads over all a covering of the most beautiful flowers, which were in full bloom.

The ascent is gradual and can be made on horse back all the way on a natural road. We continued to persevere until we arrived at the first peak, which is connected with those beyond by a ridge.

On the side of the first peak we rested ourselves by a snow bank, from which issued a small stream of water and after examining the contents of one of our bottles, stopping sometimes to start a rough boulder down the side of the mountain; for the first quarter of a mile it would lumber along not unlike a huge buffalo, then, increasing in speed, it would break in pieces, looking in the distance like a flock of rabbits each trying to outstrip the other, until lost to view.

At precisely 12 m., we stood on the top of Mount Lincoln. After taking a look at the surrounding country, we brought out our small stock of good things, and addressed ourselves to the wants of the inner man; the demands of appetite being by this time superior to all other demands. Our sardines, our crackers, our brandy, our wine, our sweet-breads, all duly appreciated. Then, with a fresh segar, a long clemented pipe, and a glass full, we were prepared to enjoy the most delightful scenery I ever saw in this or the Old World. At one glance we could see waters running to the Atlantic and the Pacific. Snow capped mountains lay at our feet, with deep ravines as far as the eye could extend. I lack language to express the exquisite pleasure I experienced on the 89th anniversary of American Independence, and which I spent on one of the grandest monuments ever formed, and which has with peculiar propriety been named for our lamented President.

While on the mountains we experienced one of its phenomena, viz: a storm of hail and rain, the air became so charged with electricity that I immediately became an electric machine. The first sensation was a buzzing in my head, similar to the stinging of bees with a loud buzzing in my hat, and for a moment I was deceived and cried out that there was a swarm of bees round. When I took off my hat each individual hair stood independently of every other. This lasted until I had descended some distance, which I did at the top of my speed, followed by my poor dog who set up most piteous howls, he being in the same condition as myself.

Inclosed I send you some flowers picked from the summit of Mt. Lincoln; one hand resting on a snow drift, while I picked them.

Yours truly, O.

THE TERRITORIAL PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

FREEPORT, July 18, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Feeling a deep interest in preserving the fruits of the war, which has cost so much, I have been surprised that in all the plans proposed for reconstruction, so little has been said about the one which seems to me to be the most simple, effectual and constitutional of all, viz: the Territorial plan. Practically the President is treating these States as Territories of the United States, by appointing their Governors. Now, let him call things by their right names. Let Congress erect Territorial governments for each, preserving, if you please, old State lines. In this way all is clear in the light of the Constitution, and the whole question of suffrage is under the jurisdiction of Congress. These Territorial governments can be supported by whatever military force is necessary to insure the execution of the laws, and, after a due probation, can be admitted as new States. State governments and Territorial governments are the only forms contemplated by the Constitution (Provisional governments are unknown to that instrument). Congress, and not the Executive, shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Territories. It is easy to show that State organizations have ceased to exist by the failure to exercise their organic functions, are dead, and lapse into the only other condition known to the Constitution, namely: the Territorial condition. I will not occupy your time, as I do not propose to enlighten you, but call for light.

A NEW WAY TO PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT.

DALLAS CITY, Ill., July 16, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I want to make a few suggestions, and if I am tedious, or if my opinion does not seem of importance to you, I cannot see as any harm can be done. Why can we not offer, through the authority of Congress to change the names of all those mountains, lakes, rivers and islands in the United States with un-meaning and inappropriate names, and name them after men who will pay a certain amount of money on our public debt?

I believe we might raise a great amount of money if we were to get up an excitement, and those who buy a right to have a river or anything named after them are doing our country a great benefit, if they pay enough money and they deserve the honor. Yellowstone River might as well be called Astor River, if Astor will pay $1,000,000 towards our public debt. To change Sauk River to Aspinwall River will not hurt the skunks any, and we would be glad to do it if Mr. A. will pay $100,000 for the honor.

Again, let us name Idaho Territory Lincoln Territory, as it lays alongside of Washington Territory. You understand why.

W. S. NEWLON.

Transportation of the Mails in Virginia.

We are [illegible] to state the gratifying announcement that all the difficulties in the way of the transportation of the mails by the railroad companies of the State have been removed, as the Governor yesterday received from the Postmaster General a communication containing a schedule of the amounts to be paid each of the roads now is running order for performing this service. The next move, we presume, will be to appoint postmasters, mail agents and such other officers as are necessary to put the postal system into operation in all the accessible portions of Virginia.—*Richmond Republic.*

Obituary.

Ambrose L. Jordan, long a distinguished member of the bar in New York, died on Monday, the 17th, at his residence in Thirty-first street, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

—George Darracott, Esq., an old and esteemed citizen of Boston, died in that city on Wednesday last, aged 81 years.

—S. B. Bowne, of Otsego, N. Y., died at his residence in that county on Saturday last. He was about seventy years of age, and had been in feeble health for the past year. He had filled several important and responsible positions, having been a member of the Legislature in 1834, and a member of Congress in 1841-3. In 1851 he was elected Judge of Otsego county.

—Madame Eliza B. Jumel died last Monday at her residence on Washington Heights, New York. Her decease was not unexpected, age and feebleness had done their work, and dissolution had been imminent for a long time. She was married in early life to M. Jumel, a French gentleman, who died leaving her with one child. Later her marriage with Aaron Burr brought her into public notice. They were married about the year 1833; but the alliance was soon followed by separation. Since that time she has lived at her residence on Washington Heights. She resumed the name of her first husband many years since. She was respected and esteemed by the few to whom she was known. She owned a considerable tract of real estate, and her property is probably left to her grandchildren, the children of her daughter.

—The new weekly paper at New York, "The Nation," starts on a paid-in capital of a hundred thousand dollars. Of this sum, fifty one thousand, or the controlling interest, is held in Boston; while the rest is divided between New York and Philadelphia, the latter having twenty-eight thousand and New York only twenty-one. Among those largely interested in Boston is Mr. Charles Eliot Norton, known in this country as the associate of Russell in the editorship of the *North American Review*. The Radical element is well represented in [illegible] of Boston, and J. M. McKim, of Philadelphia, is among the heaviest shareholders. The editor, Mr. Godkin, is known in this country as former New York correspondent of the London News. He has no office associate except a promising young Wendell Phillips Garrison.

AFTERNOON TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary McCulloch announces that shipments of arms, ammunition, gray uniforms and gray cloth may be made hereafter to and within the State of Tennessee.

Gov. Murphy, of Arkansas, has informed the President that he will not hereafter recommend persons for pardon who participated in the rebellion, owing to the demonstrations such people made on the 4th of July. He is satisfied they ought to be kept on long probation.

A spirited contest is going on for Naval Officer of New York. Mr. Odell is strongly urged, while the friends of Mr. Dennison are active to keep him in.

There are but forty-two and one-half million dollars remaining of the last series of the seven-thirty loan.

Advices from the Indian country are favorable to an early consummation of amicable relations with the tribes in the Southwestern Agency.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Middling cotton 47c and quiet. Gold at 46c.

The steamer George Washington, from New York, arrived here on Sunday.

Brownsville dates of the 8th state that the rebel Gens. Kirby Smith, Magruder, Price, Douglas and Jackman, with four hundred men and officers, two pieces of artillery and a large wagon train, have gone to Mexico. Govs. Moore and Clark, of Louisiana, and Murrah, of Texas, and others of lesser importance are in the party.

Late reports confirm the delivery of the Confederate property to Gen. Brown, by order of Maximilian.

The Federals recently captured 800 bales of cotton and a large wagon train, consisting of quinine, calipetre and other goods, going out of Texas.

The Imperialists have evacuated Camargo, falling back on Monterey, abandoning the whole country. They were much annoyed by the march by Cortinas.

From Alabama.

MOBILE, July 17.—Two trains collided on the Mobile and Montgomery railroad, smashing three cars, killing five negroes, and wounding several passengers.

Cotton sales: three hundred bales. Middling in good demand, little offering.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *World's* correspondence from Alabama says there is a deplorable state of society in the capital of that State, resulting from the lax administration of affairs by Gen. Smith. There are fears of a general negro insurrection. There is a complete and terrible desolation in the country.

Harvard University.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Commencement at Harvard College, yesterday, attracted a more numerous gathering, with greater manifestations of interest, than has attended its exercises during the [illegible] years of the war. The literary exercises of the graduating class are well spoken of. Gov. Andrew's staff, Gen. Meade, and numerous other soldiers and citizens were present. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Gen. Meade.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 20, 1865.

The news brought by the Africa last night has had a depressing effect on the general markets to-day, and gold has ruled dull and easier. Flour in this market fell 5@15c per barrel. Wheat 3@5c per bushel; Corn ½c per bushel; Oats 1@2c per bushel; Rye 2@3c per bushel; and Barley 1c per bushel. Highwines were also easier, and Provisions were active and without material change in prices.

The money market to-day was moderately active and close, but the supply of currency seems to be rather on the increase, mainly owing to more liberal shipments of produce. Still the discount houses are limiting their operations to strictly first-class paper, which is taken at 10 per cent per annum. The street rates are from 1@1½ per cent per month, and some needy borrowers have had to pay as high as 2 per cent per month. First class names, however, are freely passed at the leading banks at the regular rates.

The supply of Eastern Exchange is still good, but it is not so abundant as yesterday. Rates, however, are unchanged, viz: ⅛ discount to par buying, and par to 1-10 premium selling. The bulk of the banks are selling at ⅛ premium, and buying at 50c discount. Round lots were sold by the banks to each other at par.

Gold opened in New York at 142¼, and closed at 4:30 p. m. at 142¼. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

[illegible]

Here the market was dull and heavy, with light sales at 141@142. There was very little life on the Stock Exchange. Silver was dull and nominal at 132@135.

Government securities were quiet. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-Twenties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-Forties	96½	97 @97½

Seven-Thirty bonds are in active demand, and the various agents of Jay Cooke & Co. in the city are doing a large business. Small bonds are scarce and in particular demand. The entire loan will be absorbed within a few days.

Cook County Scrip is in limited demand and quiet at 96@97c for new, and 98c for Old.

Preston, Willard and Kean report Government securities as dull and lower, except 7 30s, which are in active demand. They are again receiving 20s and 100s, and think the Department will continue to fill at least the back orders without delay.

The 7 30 Loan will probably be closed out this week.

—There were some features of the Commercial Convention recently held at Detroit worthy of note not hitherto referred to in our columns. They are as follows: In many instances the delegations did not reflect the well-known sentiments of the States which they represented. Take Detroit, for instance, which pretended to speak for the State of Michigan. This delegation was composed of men, eager champions of Reciprocity with Canada, and yet the two great interests of the State of Michigan—grain and lumber—have been damaged very materially by the workings of the present treaty, and almost every farmer and lumberman are strong opponents of Reciprocity. But in Detroit there is a small trade with the people on the Canada side of the river, and the traders there sacrifice the leading interests of the State to save it. Then there is Portland, which happens to be the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, and has, consequently, considerable traffic with Canada. The delegation from that city were also advocates of Reciprocity, and Maine has probably suffered as much from the present treaty as any other State in the Union. Lumber is the great staple of Maine; but ever since the Reciprocity Treaty came into effect, it has been more profitable to buy lumber in Canada than in the United States. So strong is the opposition to the treaty in the State referred to, that at the last session of the Legislature a resolution was voted for by every single member except one, asking the General Government to abrogate it. Thus the merchants of Detroit and Portland, rather than lose the petty trade they have with the Canadians, were willing to materially damage the great interests of their respective States, on which they are dependent almost for their very existence. To say the least, it was carrying short-sightedness to a greater extent than is usually known. Boston stands in the same category. The manufacturers of Massachusetts are opposed to the treaty, but the "hub" has some trade with the Canadians, and the manufacturing interest was ignored or sacrificed in order to [illegible].

Then again, [illegible] interest had not a single champion in the Convention. [illegible] conclusion, that any man from the West was to be choked down by the Reciprocity clappers. A Saginaw lumber manufacturer rose to defend his special interest, but he was ordered to sit down, because Michigan had been already represented by Mr. Joy, a lawyer, who was specially engaged to advocate the Treaty. This was representation with a vengeance, but one which the lumber manufacturers of Michigan will not soon forget. Detroit owes its existence to the prosperity of the lumber trade; but a representative of the latter was not allowed a hearing in the Convention which assembled in that city.

—The failures in England continue to increase. The news by the last steamer include the following:

The creditors of Messrs. Woodhouse, Kenrick & Co., East India merchants, whose failure we announced a short time ago, met on the 5th ult. The statement of affairs exhibited liabilities amounting to £259,670, and assets £203,382. It was unanimously resolved to liquidate the affairs of the house under inspection.

Messrs. Ernst Brothers, silk agents, of London, England, have stopped payment. The liabilities are estimated at about £90,000.

The suspension of Messrs. Thomas Moore & Sons, iron merchants, Manchester, is also reported. Liabilities stated at about £25,000. The expectation is that the liquidation will prove favorable.

Messrs. G. & J. Blackburn, referred to above, [illegible]

—From statistics of the Lake Superior region, we cull the following items of interest to our readers:

The product of copper in 1864 was 8,517 tons, as follows:

Keweenaw District	[illegible]
Portage Lake	[illegible]
Ontonagon	[illegible]

[illegible]

The shipping and railroad capacity needed to transmit all the business growing out of these valuable product is very large; the merchandise and supplies required, footing up an immense sum; and it is due to Chicago, now that we have established a direct railroad line, that some of this business should be diverted to this market. [illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 20.

SALES AT THE FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SALES AT SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY 7-30 LOAN.

[illegible]

EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

Market—First board, steady. Second Board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 20.

The following summary shows the movement in produce and provisions during the past 24 hours, compared with the movement for the same time last year:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE JULY 20.

	1865.	1864.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE JULY 20.

	1865.	1864.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

The news by the Liverpool steamer, received last night, had a depressing effect on the general markets to-day, and prices had a strong downward tendency, which was only checked by the demand by short-sellers to fill contracts.

The Provision market ruled more active, particularly in Barreled Pork, which was brisk. Mess Pork was quoted in New York at $30.50 at the opening, and $31.75 at the close. Here the market for Mess was easier and brisk, with sales of 100 brls at $ [illegible], chiefly at the inside price. Prime Mess Pork was in more active demand, and we note an advance in prices of 50c@$1.00 per barrel, with sales of 600 brls at $23.00@[illegible].

Bulk Meats were quiet. Shoulders are held at 13c loose, with buyers at 14¼c loose, or 15c packed. Sides are held at 16@16½c loose. Lard is scarce and firm—sellers holding at 23c.

Highwines were dull and easier, with sales of 300 brls at $2.03.

Owing to the unfavorable advices from New York, the Flour market ruled dull and flat, and prices declined fully 5@10c per brl. Shippers are out of the market, and transactions are restricted to the wants of the city trade and the filling of orders. The transactions foot up some 1,500 brls at $7.25@7.50 for White Winter, $6.45@6.50 for fair to fancy Spring Extra, and $4.50 for broken lots of Spring Supers.

Owing to the unfavorable advices from Europe, reported by last night's steamer, and the rather unfavorable news from New York, the Wheat market was quite depressed, and prices ruled decidedly lower on No. 1 Spring. Early sales were made at $1.40@1.35, but subsequently weakened and fell to $1.32½, at which an active demand sprung up on account of short sellers, carrying prices up to $1.33. No. 2 Spring was less active and about 3c lower. Extra Spring was scarce and quiet. There was some inquiry for No. 2 Red at yesterday's price, but there was little offering. We note sales of 257,000 bu, at $1.39 for No. 1 Red, $1.36 for Extra Spring, $1.33@1.32 for No. 1, 1@$1.00 for No. 2 and 70c for Rejected Spring in store—closing with buyers of No. 1 Spring at $1.33 and sellers at $1.35.

The market for Corn was less active, and we note ½c decline on No. 1. No. 2 Corn was steady and unchanged, as also was Rejected. The transactions foot up 171,000 bu at 64@65c for No. 1; 57c for No. 2, and 50c for Rejected in store; 57@59c for No. 1 afloat, and 58c for High Mixed River afloat. At the close, the market was steady at 64c for No. 1; 58c for No. 2, and 53c for Rejected in store.

The demand for Oats was decidedly less active and the market ruled quiet and 1½@2c lower, with sales of 75,000 bu at 30@33c for No. 1; and 27@28c for No. 2 in store—closing with buyers of No. 1 at 30c, and sellers at 32c.

There was some inquiry for Rye in special houses to fill out a cargo, but elsewhere there was no demand, although holders were willing to make a concession of 2@3c. We note light sales of No. 1 in store at 65@66c.

Barley was quiet and 1c lower, with sales of No. 1 in store at 85c.

Lake Freights were more active at a decline of 1c, with numerous engagements at 8½c for corn to Buffalo and Port Colborne, and 9@9½c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour freights, both "rail" and "lake and rail" were steady and unchanged.

There was some inquiry for Timothy Seed, and the market was firm with sales of prime at $4.75. Flaxseed was dull and lower, with sales at $1.60 @1.75. There was nothing doing in other seeds.

There was a good demand for Lumber cargoes and the market was firm at the advance noted in the beginning of the week. Shingles were in better supply and firm at the recent advance.

The Grocery market is quite active, and all staple goods are very firm at quotations elsewhere. Stocks in the East are very much reduced, and our jobbers have great difficulty in filling orders. There is no change in values since our last. The following dispatch was received to-day at the Merchants Exchange:

"NEW YORK, July 20.

Staples very firm without change, and active. There is a good inquiry for Dried Apples, and sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible] according to quality."

Beef Cattle are in large supply, [illegible] medium and common grades, and prices generally rule lower. Shipping Cattle are [illegible] lower and other grades are [illegible] lower.

Hogs are in large receipt and common Hogs for the New York market lower. Heavy butchers' Hogs are unchanged.

The following dispatches were received on 'Change to-day:

"BUFFALO, July 20.

Receipts—wheat, 30,000 bu; Corn, 40,000 bu; Wheat nearly at a stand-still. Wheat $1.25. Corn 70c. Oats 50c offered; refused. Freights unchanged."

"NEW YORK, July 20.

Flour 5@10c lower. Wheat irregular; Spring [illegible]. Gold 142½."

LATER.

At the Evening Exchange the leading markets were dull, operators evincing no disposition to invest. Wheat was offered at $1.30 "spot" with buyers at $1.29½. Oats were dull and unchanged. Corn was firmer, with sellers of No. 1 at 64c and buyers at 63½c for No. 1. Gold in New York 142¼—closing at 142⅜.

Sales on call were:

Wheat.

[illegible]

Corn.

[illegible]

The Crops in Michigan.

(From the Detroit Tribune.)

[illegible]

Provisions in Baltimore—July 18.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 20, 1865.

[illegible]

[illegible] lake on boards, at $13.25, by Wood; cargo schr Winchester, from Muskegon, 130 m, ½ strips, balance assorted, at $17.25 by Merrill; cargo schr. [illegible], from Grand Haven, 69 m mixed, strips at $15.00, by Irish & Fuller; cargo M. Mitchell, from [illegible] 120 m, by Cobb; [illegible]

SHINGLES—Received, none; shipped, 3,350 m. Market firm and active. Sales were: [illegible]

LATH—Received, 36,000; shipped, 36,381. Market firm. Sales were: 12,000 pcs at $7.00.

We quote yard prices as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Thursday Evening, July 20.

BEEF CATTLE—According to the Board of Trade report, the receipts and shipments since our last issue, compared with the corresponding period of 1864, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that these receipts and shipments are really those of the day preceding.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The entries sales to-day foot up about 1,600 head at a range of $3.25@6.75, divided as follows:

[illegible]

The receipts to-day have been large, and in consequence of a rather moderate demand, a large proportion of them remain unsold.

The receipts consist in great part of a great number of medium and inferior stock, with which the market is at present overwhelmed. Of good shipping Steers there is a fair but by no means an abundant supply. Yet it must be confessed that comparatively few of the better grades have found purchasers; while, as the above table of prices will show, there have been liberal transactions in the more common grades. For the latter, however, the prices of yesterday have not been maintained. The Yards being full to repletion, and the sellers greatly in excess of the buyers, the latter have insisted on a concession of from ¼c to ½c and this having been conceded the transactions were somewhat extensive.

Though there is no decided change in the Eastern markets, shipping Cattle have not ruled so well this week as at the close of last. This is due in a great measure, to a species of combination of buyers, who, looking forward to a large supply, thought to buy upon their own terms. The near approach of the close of the market, and the fact that but few really good Cattle had arrived, set buyers more actively at work to-day, especially in the afternoon, and quite a number of droves were taken at a reduction of [illegible] per 100 lbs on the ruling rates of yesterday. Even at this reduction mentioned above, there was no anxiety to purchase, and sales were decidedly heavy. We quote the market as "hard," especially for sellers, with the ruling rates lower as mentioned above. The sales have been as follows:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

SHERMAN YARDS.

Cooley & Eldridge sold Hobbs & Co. 26 head, averaging 1,007 lbs, at $4.75.

[illegible]

Hall & Reeves sold Strickland 13 head, averaging 1,096 lbs., at $5.25.

[illegible]

Cooley & Eldridge sold Sweet 13 head, averaging [illegible]

Cooley & Eldridge sold Marbach 14 head, averaging [illegible]

[illegible]

Hall & Reeves sold Dale 10 head, averaging 1,146 lbs, at [illegible]

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

[illegible]

A. B. Judd sold T. Hogg 25 head prime Steers, averaging 1,350 lbs, at [illegible]

[illegible]

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Adams sold Keeler 17 Cows, averaging 794 lbs, at [illegible]

[illegible]

HOGS—From the reports made on 'Change, we learn that the receipts and shipments since our last issue, compared with the corresponding day of 1864, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that the receipts and shipments are really those of the day preceding:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts to-day have been quite large, but the demand is less active than usual; yet nearly all on sale have found purchasers, but usually at a decline of 10@15c & 100 lbs on the ruling rates yesterday.

For New York Hogs there is much less inquiry than for other grades, and the decline will probably reach more than the figures we give above. At some yards it was 20@25c per 100 lbs, but at others it was 1 as. For large smooth butchers' Hogs, suitable for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland and Providence markets, prices have been very well maintained.

Dispatches from New York quote Hogs somewhat lower, and another cause of the depression is the partial interruption of transportation by the late freshet. We quote the market as rather dull on New York Hogs but active in heavy smooth stock for Cleveland, Baltimore, &c., and prices on the former about 20@25c lower. The sales to-day have been as follows:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

SHERMAN YARDS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

[illegible]

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

[illegible]

(By Telegraph.)

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[All sales of Grain are on basis of [illegible]]

THURSDAY EVENING, July 20, 1865.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUIT—[illegible]

FISH—There is no new development [illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HAY—The market continues [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—There is no change to report. We continue to quote:

[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SUGAR—Are in active demand [illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SYRUPS—Are steady and firm. [illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEA—The market is firm and active. [illegible]

TOBACCO—The market is unchanged. We continue to quote:

[illegible]

WOOD—There is very little doing [illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Doctor Bigelow

[illegible]

Good News at Last.

[illegible]

It has Power to Cure.

[illegible]

For more than Twenty Years

[illegible]

Spermatorrhoea.

[illegible]

Smolander's Extract of Bucku

[illegible]

Dr. C. L. Spencer's

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & Co., BANKERS, No. 8 Broad Street, NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO A. F. CROSKEY,

Distillers of Alcohol,

PURE SPIRITS WHISKIES

Columbian Gin, Domestic Liquors, &c., &c.

31 SOUTH WATER STREET.

FLOUR BARREL STAVES AND CURRED HEADING.

[illegible]

MARSH & LATHAM.

O. W. GOIT & CO.,

Coal and Cedar Posts,

LEHIGH, LACKAWANA, PITTSTON, [illegible]

[illegible]

Cooke, Smith & Rozet,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 19 LaSalle Street.

[illegible]

Government Sales.

GREAT SALE OF SERVICEABLE MULES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

[illegible]

City Notices.

AN ORDINANCE [illegible]

[illegible]

AN ORDINANCE [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

EUROPE.

Details of the News by the Steamer City of Washington.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH IN LONDON AND PARIS.

Exit of the Lord Chancellor.

Interesting General Intelligence.

The 4th of July in Paris.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

Within an hour or two all the loyal citizens of the United States in Paris will have assembled, by invitation of their Minister, at a charming rendezvous in the Bois de Boulogne, to celebrate what indeed may be called the second birth of their country. The hour of the festivities, which will scarcely be at their height before late in the afternoon, necessarily precludes my enlarging upon an account of them in this letter. But I could scarcely address you on such a day without allusion to the approaching commemoration, or to the feelings it excites among us travelers in a foreign land. For the last year or two this glorious epoch has been allowed to pass over in the silence of sorrow, indeed, but not of despair; and made the impression only that to rejoice was to become when so many brave men were lying in the stern path of duty and patriotism. But now all this is passed away. Americans feel that the winter of their discontent is once more made glorious summer by the sun of victory; and therefore, now, once more, they purpose with heart and voice to commemorate the reunion and independence of their common country. I doubt not that in my next letter I shall have to record some of the most brilliant and patriotic meetings of American citizens which ever took place beyond the shores of their own continent.

The French Chamber has been prorogued until the 5th inst., when, I presume, the legislative session of 1865 will finally close. An interesting discussion took place recently respecting the proposed Universal Exhibition of 1867, and as to the two questions of the site for and the permanence of the building, the government and the Commission proposed the Champ de Mars, and a non-permanent erection. At first the Chamber seemed opposed to both these conclusions. Great objections were taken to the interruption for nearly two years in the Champ de Mars of those grand military spectacles and reviews in which the French people take such great delight, and which were declared to be at once the glory of France and a useful exhibition of strength to her neighbors. Then it was pronounced to be a great waste of money to put up a temporary building at vast expense only to pull it down again. But M. Rouher, the Minister of State, delivered a speech which his great practical experience in universal exhibitions both in France and England, made quite an exhaustive essay on the subject. He proved that the enormous price asked for building ground in Paris made the site of the Champs de Mars, which they got for nothing, the most eligible; and that this consideration, joined to the impossibility of utilizing a permanent building and the expense of maintaining it, was quite decisive in favor of a temporary construction. The total expense of the exhibition is estimated at twenty millions, of which the State supplies six, the city of Paris six, and a private financial company eight, on the guaranty of the receipts to that amount. The cost of the mere building is set down at seven and a half millions, to be raised to eleven or twelve millions by adjuncts and the creation of artificial gardens and other surrounding establishments on the sandy plains of the Champs de Mars.

The Chamber also passed a vote authorizing the city of Paris to raise a new loan of two hundred and fifty millions for the completion of Public Works.

The steamship Pennsylvania, Capt. Grogan, which left Liverpool on the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived at New York on Monday evening.

In addition to the telegraphic reports of her news already printed, we make up the following from our exchanges:

The screw steamer Beatrice, formerly the rebel cruiser Tallahassee, left Calais on the 3d of July for Liverpool.

The trial of Dr. Pritchard, a Scotch surgeon, on the charge of having poisoned his wife, was progressing at Glasgow.

BROUGHAM ON AMERICA.

In the House of Lords, July 3, Lord Brougham said he rose, not to complain of a misreport, but to correct a misapprehension which some of his friends from the United States had informed him would have a very unfortunate effect in lessening the influence.

THE FOURTH ABROAD—GREAT MEETING IN LONDON.

The eighty-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence was celebrated by a dinner at Willis' Rooms. There were upwards of two hundred ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Freeman H. Morse, United States Consul at London.

Mr. Cyrus Field read the following letters of apology from Mr. Bright and Mr. C. F. Adams, the American Minister:

Tell your committee that I am grateful to them for their kind remembrance of me, and that I much regret that I cannot be with them on the coming Fourth. Yours very truly,

JOHN BRIGHT.

C. F. ADAMS.

AN AMERICAN NOTE.

[From the London Daily News.]

THE DAY IN PARIS.

The fête champêtre given by Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister, to his countrymen on this anniversary of their independence, took place at the Pré Catelan, in the Bois de Boulogne. More than a thousand invitations were issued, and, with the exception of the corps diplomatique, these were confined entirely to Americans. The fête was magnificently successful. This was the first Fourth of July celebration in Paris since 1861.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S REPORT.

In announcing the resignation of the Lord Chancellor to both houses of Parliament, on the 4th inst., Earl Granville and Lord Palmerston respectively said that the Lord Chancellor had resigned.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

In the House of Lords on the 5th inst., the Lord Chancellor announced his resignation.

ONE OF THE EVILS OF HEREDITARY ARISTOCRACY.

[From the London Daily News.]

It is now nearly ten years since the House of Lords, under the guidance of Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham and Lord Campbell, refused to acknowledge the right of the Crown to create life peers who should sit and vote in Parliament.

AN AMERICAN STATEMENT AND OPINION OF THE CHANCELLOR'S CASE.

[From the New York Tribune, 20th.]

Monday, the 3d of July, will long be recollected as a memorable day in the history of the British House of Commons and in the history of the Lord Chancellors of England. On that day the House, after full debate, pronounced the judgment that Lord Westbury was unworthy to hold the great seal of the realm.

THE INTERNATIONAL IRON-CLAD SHOW.

The London Telegraph says: It is probable that the command of the French fleet which is to meet the English fleet at Plymouth on the 17th instant will be entrusted either to Admiral Dupuis or to Admiral Pénaud.

MAXIMILIAN AND MEXICO.

[From the Liverpool Mercury.]

The Paris correspondent of the London Post makes the following strange announcement:

SPAIN.

It is rumored in Paris that Marshal O'Donnell, by way of giving a practical proof of liberalism, intends to abolish slavery in the Spanish colonies.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Senators Foster and Doolittle at Santa Fe.

Visit to the Navajoe Reservation—Return of 400 Warriors to their Old Hunting Ground.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

SANTA FE, N. M., July 3, 1865.

Vice President Foster and Senator J. R. Doolittle and Representative Ross, members of the Joint Congressional Committee for the investigation of the Indian affairs, arrived here to-day. Accompanying the committee came, also, Maj. Gen. Alex. McD. McCook and staff.

The committee reached Fort Union on the 19th ult., where, after spending a day, they were joined by Gen. James H. Carleton and staff, and proceeded to the Bosque Redondo, an Indian reservation, one hundred miles southeast of Union, upon which are now located about 8,000 Indians, mostly Navajoes.

[Correspondence St. Louis Republican.]

LA MESILLA, N. M., June 23, 1865.

The chief, Gannd. Blanco, is at the head of the largest band of Navajos at the Bosque Redondo.

LOUISIANA.

Important Correspondence Relative to Negro Suffrage.

Gov. Wells Declines to Allow Freedmen the Ballot.

To His Excellency J. Madison Wells, Governor of Louisiana:

GOVERNOR: The undersigned, the Central Executive Committee of the friends of universal suffrage, respectfully invite your attention to their organization and objects.

We respectfully ask a reply in writing to this communication.

We remain, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

THOMAS J. DURANT, President.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, July 20, 1865.

SHALL REBELS RETURN TO POWER?

The Dangers in the Future—The Rotten Borough System—The Proposed System Wrong and Dangerous.

The present policy of reconstruction in the South meets with little favor in the minds of the loyal masses of the North. People cannot get reconciled to the idea of the admission of eighty whitewashed rebels into the House of Representatives, and twenty senators into the upper branch, of the stripe of Toombs, Mason and Wigfall.

The contest will be removed from the battle-field to the halls of Congress, to disturb and discomfort the nation.

A "Veteran Observer," understood to be Mr. Mansfield, of Ohio, a noted writer and statistician, who writes occasionally for the New York Times from "The Beeches," thus points out the odious "rotten borough system" which the exclusion of the colored people from the ballot box will create in the South.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

School of Industrial Science.

It is proposed to establish in Worcester, Mass., a School of Industrial Science, for which the sum of $100,000 is offered by one gentleman. The Worcester Spy says:

No Rebel Troops Going to Mexico.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Government—Dean Richmond.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Letter from John Bright.

The Art Committee of the Union League Club of New York city having written to Mr. Bright, requesting him to sit for his portrait, to be painted by an American artist in England for the club, the following note from Mr. Bright was read at the last meeting of the club:

LONDON, June 10, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am greatly obliged to you for your letter of the 8th of May, and for the honor proposed to me by your committee and your club.

I feel that you have won the great battle of freedom for our century, and that we in England and Europe shall reap the fruits of the victory you have made.

With every good wish for your government and people, believe me most truly yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

G. P. Putnam, Esq., Union League Club, New York.

The Jersey Swamps—Large Business in Exhumed Timber, 2,000 Years Old.

A NEW MICROSCOPE OF ASTONISHING POWER.—A foreign contemporary says:

The New Governor of Utah.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

The telegraph yesterday announced that Hon. Charles Durkee, of Kenosha, in this State, was appointed Governor of Utah Territory, vice James D. Doty, deceased.

Sugar Crop in Louisiana—Danger of Becoming Extinct.

Arrest of an Operator in Government Forage.

United States Marshal A. C. Sands has for some time had a warrant in his hands for the arrest of one Daniel Pierce.

The New Birth of the Republic.

Democratic Programme in Iowa.

A secret grand conclave of the Golden Circle and Copperhead leaders of Iowa was held at Davenport last week.

The late Capt. A. B. Hoffman, 20th Illinois.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Respectfully yours, R. S. D.

Important Seizure of Counterfeit Currency.

City Notices.

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT

PROPOSALS FOR CURBING,

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING WABASH AVENUE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING

OFFICE OF BOARD OF POLICE

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Good News at Last.

It has Power to Cure.

For more than Twenty Years

Spermatorrhoea.

Dr. C. L. Spencer's

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

Banking and Exchange.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & Co., BANKERS, No. 8 Broad Street, NEW YORK.

Business Cards.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO., Distillers of Alcohol, PURE SPIRITS WHISKIES

FLOUR BARREL STAVES AND CIRCLED HEADING.

O. W. GOIT & CO., Coal and Cedar Posts.

Cooke, Smith & Rozet, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 19 LaSalle Street.

Government Sales.

GREAT SALE OF SERVICEABLE MULES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF PUBLIC

AUCTION SALE OF PUBLIC

Medicinal.

DR. MARSHALL'S FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

DR. MARTINEAU'S DIARRHEA SYRUP.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE.

DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE.

DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE

Advice to the Afflicted.

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure and Pills.

To Nervous Sufferers.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Transportation

GRAND TRUNK LINE OF STEAMERS, E. F. WADE, ANTELOPE, MONTGOMERY, SUN.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, at 7 o'clock.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OF OHIO.

First-Class Screw Steamers

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

Educational.

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL

Co-Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, Lake-st., Chicago, Illinois.

Miscellaneous.

FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

WOOL!

INTERNAL REVENUE Annual List, 1865.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

Proposals.

CALSOMINING SCHOOL

Till Friday Noon, July 21st.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Thursday Evening, July 20.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

THE CITY.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE N. W. FAIR.

Iowa Wishes Her Share Returned.

A LIVELY SCENE.

The Application Refused.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Several Departments of the Fair.

RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Arrival of the 12th Wisconsin Regiment.

Battery I, 1st Illinois Light Artillery at Camp Douglas, etc., etc.

HEARTLESS SEDUCTION.

An Inexperienced Girl in Search of Employment—She Falls into the Hands of a Villain.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Heavy Penalty for False Revenue Returns—Complicated Divorce Case—A Lawyer's Difficulty—Adultery and Cruelty—Writs of Habeas Corpus—Illegality of Arresting a Policeman.

The City Printing.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York Independent's Quotations.

Cincinnati Market.

St. Louis Market.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

New York Market.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a ...
WANTED—Situation—By a ...
WANTED—Situation—By a ...
WANTED—Situation—As copy...
WANTED—Situation—As Por...
WANTED—Situation—As ...
WANTED—Situation—By a ...
WANTED—Situation—By a ...
WANTED—Situation—As book...
WANTED—Situation—A New ...
WANTED—Situation—As ...
WANTED—Situation—As ...
WANTED—Situation—As ...
WANTED—Situation—By a ...
WANTED—Situation—As copy...
WANTED—Situation—An Engi...
WANTED—Situation—A young ...
WANTED—Situation—By an ...
WANTED—Situation—By a ...

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Canvasser—A good ...
WANTED—A girl to do general ...
WANTED—Two girls at 53 ...
WANTED—Wet Nurse—Apply ...
WANTED—A meat and pastry ...
WANTED—Girls for general ...

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farms—52 acres ...
FOR SALE—Or Exchange for ...
FOR SALE—Farm—One half in ...
FOR SALE—Flouring Mill—The ...

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
94 Washington Street.
BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.
To conclude with the WIDOW'S VICTIM.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
At Auction.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
AT AUCTION.

DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY
AT AUCTION.

SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.,
AT AUCTION

General Notices.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED.

C. M. DUNN & CO.
AT LOW PRICES.
750,000
Worth $2,500,000!

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—The address of ...
WANTED—50 laborers at $1.75 ...
WANTED—Ship Carpenters and ...
WANTED—A young man with ...
WANTED—Blacksmith, young ...
WANTED—50 men to work on ...
WANTED—Sawyer—A good ...
WANTED—Salesmen—100 good ...
WANTED—A Photographic ...
WANTED—Immediately, 2 book ...
WANTED—Traveler—A ...
WANTED—Book keeper—A ...
WANTED—50 men to work on ...
WANTED—2 experienced gro...
WANTED—50 good men to can...
WANTED—Barber—A first-rate ...
WANTED—A man who under...
WANTED—Ten Carpenters— ...
WANTED—Clerk—A German ...
WANTED—Bootmaker—To go ...
WANTED—Salesman wanted— ...

To Rent.

TO RENT—Rooms—Two or ...
TO RENT—Machine Shop—On ...
TO RENT—Room—Furnished ...
TO RENT—Rooms—A large ...
TO RENT—Cottage—A neat cot...
TO RENT—Rooms—Four or five ...
TO RENT—Mill—A fine Grist ...
TO RENT—House, and furniture ...
TO RENT—Parlor—An unfur...
TO RENT—Offices—Part of front ...
TO RENT—House—Containing ...
TO RENT—Store and basement ...
TO RENT—House—A large, new ...
TO RENT—Building—A two- ...
TO RENT—Rooms—A suit of ...
TO RENT—Warehouse—The ...
TO RENT—Farm—A 200 acre ...
TO RENT—Offices—Three fine ...

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, ...
BOARDING—Good Boarding ...
BOARDING—A Large Room, ...
BOARDING—A large and hand...
BOARDING—A pleasant suite ...
BOARDING—To Rent, a single ...
BOARDING—Waverly House, ...
BOARDING—A suit of pleasant ...
BOARDING—A handsome par...
BOARDING—A gentleman and ...

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—The Skating Park ...
FOR SALE—Lot—A desirable ...
FOR SALE—House and Lot ...
FOR SALE—House—Cheap. A ...
FOR SALE—Houses and Lots— ...
FOR SALE—School Lease of ...
FOR SALE—House—On Michi...

BACH & SALTONSTALL,

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To can...
WANTED—Agents—In every ...
WANTED—Agents—Booksel...
WANTED—Agents—Both male ...
WANTED—Agents—For "Cur...
WANTED—Agents—With some ...
WANTED—Agents—Employ...
WANTED—Agents—$10 per ...
WANTED—Agents—In every ...
WANTED—Agents—To sell the ...
WANTED—Agents—To sell ...
WANTED—Agents—To sell our ...
WANTED—Agents—For a New ...
WANTED—Agents—To sell a ...
WANTED—Agents—$150 per ...
WANTED—Agents—To sell the ...
WANTED—Agents—Every...
WANTED—Agents—$15 per ...
WANTED—Agents—$12 to $24 ...
WANTED—Agents—Salaried ...
WANTED—Agents—Immedi...

Wanted—Partnerships.

WANTED—Partner—$2,500. ...
WANTED—Partner—Well ...
WANTED—Partner—Alive, ac...
WANTED—Partner—$3,000 ...
WANTED—Partner—With cap...
WANTED—The subscriber ...
WANTED—To invest from one ...
WANTED—A married man, ...
WANTED—An Eastern cloth...
WANTED—All persons to know ...
WANTED—Partner—In an A ...

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—A widow ...
BOARDING—Wanted—By a ...
BOARDING—Wanted by a ...
BOARDING—Wanted with some ...
BOARDING—Wanted by a gen...
BOARDING—Wanted by a gen...
BOARDING—Country board ...
BOARDING—Furnished rooms ...

Lost.

LOST—Purse—Between 57 South ...
LOST—Key—Lost last Tuesday ...
LOST—Portemonnaie—In a Blue ...
LOST—Memorandum Book—San...
LOST—Spectacles—A pair of ...

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Correspond...
WANTED—All persons ...
WANTED—Whiskey ...
WANTED—Dry Goods ...
WANTED—Sewing Ma...
WANTED—By Everybody ...
WANTED—One Office ...
WANTED—Correspond...
WANTED—Horse—A ...
WANTED—Melodeon—A ...
WANTED—Information— ...
WANTED—Wagon—To ...
WANTED—A Bookcase ...
WANTED—By Ticket ...
WANTED—Farm—To buy ...
WANTED—To know the wh...
WANTED—To hire $3,000 ...
WANTED—To buy the ...
WANTED—Clothing— ...
WANTED—Money—$5,000 ...
WANTED—Show Case— ...
WANTED—Persons desir...
WANTED—By sending ...
WANTED—Farm—The ...
WANTED—Information ...
WANTED—Attention— ...
WANTED—Home for ...
WANTED—As a ...

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—Store—In the ...
WANTED—House—A ...
WANTED—Stable—With ...
WANTED—Rooms—Two ...
WANTED—Cottage—Or ...
WANTED—Room—By a ...
WANTED—Cottage—Or ...
WANTED—Cottage—To ...
WANTED—Storeroom—Or ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Saloon and ...
FOR SALE—Saloon—One ...
FOR SALE—Saloon—With ...
FOR SALE—Or Exchange ...
FOR SALE—Mower—A ...
FOR SALE—Engines— ...
FOR SALE—Propeller— ...
FOR SALE—Fruit Stand— ...
FOR SALE—Bakery—A ...
FOR SALE—Saddle—One ...
FOR SALE—Horses ...
FOR SALE—Confection...
FOR SALE—Lease and ...
FOR SALE—Pony—A ...
FOR SALE—Grocery ...
FOR SALE—Patent ...
FOR SALE—Grocery ...
FOR SALE— ...

Found.

FOUND—Cow—Also ...
FOUND—Cow—A ...

Strayed.

STRAYED—Or ...

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed last night in New York at $1.42⅞.

Two hundred applications for pardon were filed yesterday and sixty granted.

Subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yesterday amounted to $2,322,100.

Maj. Gen. John A. Logan addressed the citizens of Louisville, Ky., last evening.

The Ohio Union Light Guard, the body guard of the President, are to be immediately mustered out.

The statement that W. H. Wallace has been appointed Governor of Idaho is incorrect. Caleb Lyon remains in office.

The 45th Illinois regiment, Col. Omr, met with an elegant reception at Galena last night.

The Buffalo elevators have supplied the places of the workmen who struck recently, and the work is progressing as usual.

Dr. John W. Lewis, former Superintendent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, d... of in Georgia on the 11th inst.